FBIS DAILY REPORT

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DETAILS GIVEN OF ANDEAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS MEETING

PY180205Y La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 14 Nov 78 p 8 PY

[Text] The countries of the Andean subregion will encourage the use of electronic systems and equipment in the field of communications, according to a recommendation made by the Association of Andean State Telecommunications Enterprises [ASETA]. Last Friday, this organization closed the 4-day meeting held by its board of directors and approved several recommendations.

The final study of the project to launch the "Condor" satellite into orbit was postponed until the ninth meeting of the ASETA. The final study will consist mainly of the technical and economic details and the launching which will be financed by contributions from countries which are members of the Cartagena pact. According to the participants of the eighth ASETA meeting, the importance of the project requires a careful study and prior worldwide agreements with countries which have already launched other satellites.

According to the meeting's conclusions, ASETA has decided to facilitate the exchange o. information at the technical, economic and financial levels, which it considers a factor of importance within the process of Andean integration and technological development in the field of telecommunications.

With respect to this, one of the conclusions is to give priority importance to the realization of technical-economic research and to coordinate programs designed to provide the public with efficient and low-cost service in all countries in the Andean region.

ASETA also paid special attention to the coordination of activities with international organizations such as the UIT, CITEL and ITELSAT among others in order to avoid duplicating projects and to obtain better results.

ASETA decided to establish the necessary contacts for the implementation of an Andean communications system in order to use a model format for the collection of statistical data.

Finally, and at the suggestion of Venezuela, ASETA's member countries agreed to accept the system of international direct dialing in telephone communications because of the advantages it offers.

BRIEFS

COMMUNICATIONS RESEARCH ASSOCIATION--The Latin American Association of Communications Researchers [Asociacion Latinoamericana de Investigadores de la Comunicacion--ALAIC] was founded in Caracas to promote a new informational order at an international level. Delegates from Colombia, Chile, Uruguay, Venezuela and Peru decided to establish ALAIC and pointed out that they will participate in all regional and international communications discussions. (Enrique Oteyza), the UNESCO representative, said that ALAIC will seek to establish regional communications policies and improve exisiting organizations and will have its headquarters in Caracas. [Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 20 Nov 78 PA]

VIDELA: HUMAN RIGHTS 'HAVE NOT BEEN VIOLATED'

LD161655Y Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 12 Nov 78 pp 8, 9 LD

[Julian Garcia Candau undated interview in Buenos Aires with Argentine President Videla: "The Armed Forces Do Not Aim To Remain in Power Indefinitely"]

[Text] Question: What are the future prospects in the Beagle Channel issue?

Answer: It is impossible to predict the future with respect to such a delicate matter which does not depend solely on our will. In this connection, I can tell you the Argentine Government's aims--which are those of the entire nation--and the hopes which we cherish. Our country is not prepared to tolerate the loss of its sovereign heritage. Its national pride and the defense of its interests are at stake here. As is common knowledge, an arbitration decision, void because of its inaccuracies, contradictions and excesses, obliged our government to reject its vadlidity and applicability. Conscious of the significance of such a stance as well as of the imperative need for a direct agreement with Chile, we initiated negotiations with the fraternal country's government aimed at achieving a final agreement on the sovereignty dispute in the southern zone.

We trust that through the negotiations which are taking place, imaginative and renovating solutions will be found which will respect both sides' interests, as well as being worthy and honorable for both nations.

Question: What real differences are there between the changeover which occurred in Chile and the Argentine regime?

Answer: It is not for my government to comment on other nations' political characteristics. Two basic principles of our foreign policy are the self-determination of peoples and noninterference in the internal affairs of other states. Instead, I can summarize the aims and objectives of the process led by the current Argentine Government: on the one hand, to restore order and security to the nation, assailed by unpatriotic terrorism; on the other hand, to lay the political, economic, social and cultural foundations necessary for establishing a genuine, strong and stable democracy.

The armed forces do not intend to remain in power indefinitely or to change the essential conditions of the republican system of government.

Question: The Humphrey-Kennedy Amendment, which was approved by the Senate and House of Representatives, bars the United States from selling to Argentina additional arms or spare parts for those previously purchased. The United States and the OAS, in their efforts to defend human rights, have placed the Argentine regime in a grave situation.

Answer: Argentina has already made its decision with respect to the so-called Humphrey-Kennedy Amendment. The United States, as a sovereign nation, can dispose freely of its own resources and grant or deny credit to whomever it pleases. However, we regret that such a decision has been made in the case of the Argentine Republic; it shows little knowledge of our situation and bears no relation to our country.

Human rights have not been violated here. We were the victims of terrorist aggression, orchestrated and directed from abroad, and we defended ourselves as any worthy and free country would have done. If there was any excess--which was never tolerated--it has now been corrected. [paragraph continues]

We defend and safeguard the human rights of citizens who, despite the temporary and necessary restrictions required by the struggle, can exercise their essential freedoms: to live in dignity and security, express themselves through the press, petition the authorities and work for peace. Relations between Argentina and the United States should not center exclusively on the so-called human rights issue.

Question: What is your opinion of the king of Spain's coming visit?

Answer: Argentina cannot and should not pass judgment on what is happening internally in Spain. We know of some difficulty, but we pass no judgment on this. We can only say that the king of Spain's visit to Argentina will truly be an honor for the Argentine people and, in addition, a mutual demonstration of the filial affection which Argentina feels for Spain in being able to receive its king among us and share some days of work together with him.

Question: What is the real number of political prisoners?

Answer: There are no political prisoners in Argentina. Nobody is persecuted or handicapped because of his political ideas. The armed forces explicitly stated, when they found themselves obliged to seize power on 24 March 1976 to dispel the widespread chaos prevailing at that time, that their coup was not carried out in favor of or in opposition to any sector. On the other hand, those who carried out terrorist activity in one way or another are in prison.

It cannot be denied that excesses may have been committed in the repressive action.

It has been a basic concern of my government to eliminate them, and to this end it has exercised and continues to exercise effective control over antisubversive action. However, the forces of order cannot be blamed exclusively for acts of this nature. As I have already stated on other occasions, the extremists, who act without any ethical consideration, are responsible for many deaths and disappearances of people who were punished in this way for trying to defect from the terrorists' ranks. There are also those who by their own decision have preferred to go into hiding in order to save their lives and escape punishment by those who previously were their accomplices. So it is difficult to attribute a single origin to incidents of this nature, the elucidation of which is a constant concern of the government. In this connection, positive steps have been taken, such as the publication by the government, within the limits of its knowledge, of lists of those who have been imprisoned, have disappeared or have been released. Moreover, decisions on different cases still rest with the judicial authorities as proof of an effective guarantee of objectivity and impartiality in imposing the respective sentences.

Question: What is the real relationship between the government and Peronism?

Answer: In order to answer your question, I believe it desirable to describe in broad outlines the situation in Argentina when the armed forces found themselves obliged to seize power in March 1976. The country was immersed in a chaotic situation. The power vacuum, the very active presence of the terrorist gangs, the collapse of the production apparatus, a 900-percent annual inflation rate, the social disorder and the impossibility of fulfilling the financial commitments made to other countries were some of the signs of the acute crisis which we were experiencing. Moreover, the situation was exacerbated because the institutions which ought to make the right constitutional response to that difficult situation evaded that crucial issue. The armed forces, which did not want power, therefore found themselves obliged to seize it in order to avert the certain risk of national collapse.

Under such difficult circumstances, it was decided to suspend political activities and those by both workers' and employers' organizations. The aim of this suspension is to create an interlude which will make it possible to restore order and lay the foundations of a regenerated and modern nation.

Question: When will it be possible to speak of political and trade union normalization?

Answer: It is not yet time for political normalization, although the aim of the process of national reorganization is to establish a strong and stable pluralist democracy in Argentina. Moreover, I believe that such a democracy can only be established through participation by the political parties. I also believe that the trade union organizations, provided that they confine themselves to their specific activity, have a role to play in Argentine society. However, I must say once more that this process has objectives and not deadlines to fulfill.

Question: Are you in favor of a civilian government in the medium term, or do you regard a continuation of military government as a more effective solution?

Answer: I must reiterate the democratic aim guiding this process of which we have just spoken. However, the issue which you raise deserves some comments.

I have said on other occasions that in my opinion, the only way to end the political crises currently besetting the nation is to achieve agreement between civilians and military personnel on a shared set of ideas and program of reforms. To this end, the armed forces have announced that they will put forward a political proposal to the country in due time. We hope that this will be the starting point for a fruitful understanding among the Argentine people.

It is impossible to conceive of a democratic system without the existence of political parties--political parties which will act as institutions serving to form opinions and not mere vote-gathering concerns. If, in imagining or predicting this democracy which we want to build, you believe that it can accommodate parties with defects drawn from the recent past, I would say "no." If you envisage in that democracy parties defined in this way as institutions--real opinion-forming institutions--then yes, since there would be no democracy without political parties.

Question: To what extent is there disagreement in the armed forces about the nation's political future?

Answer: Strengthening the armed forces' unity has been and remains a paramount concern of those responsible for leading them. They were substantially united when they took over the government of the republic on 24 March 1976, after the constitutional bodies which did not provide the political solutions the country was urgently demanding had been exhausted. They zealously preserved that unity with respect to all the measures to restore order which the government had to adopt in order to surmount the grave situation besetting the nation. They also preserved it in the struggle they undertook against that common enemy of the Argentine people, which was inhuman terrorism. They continue to cultivate it with respect to the challenging task of building the republic's future. This inviolable principle--the unity of the armed forces--does not mean that differences may not arise with respect to some specific issue. This is natural if you bear in mind the democratic training and convictions of the armed forces, and unity is not confused with uniformity.

Question: Admiral Massera is being presented as the leader of a moderate Peronism....

Answer: That opinion is the responsibility of those who express it. Admiral Massera, who was a member of the military junta and commander in chief of the navy, has not left that post. He had gone into retirement, or so he said, and has become another participant in this process. He took part in it from the beginning as a protagonist, and I imagine that he will continue to take part in it until its conclusion, like every good Argentine.

Question: But his farewell speech contained some, let us say, bitter passages....

Answer: I repeat: That is the responsibility of those who express that viewpoint and form that opinion. I believe that everybody who completes a cycle is entitled to conduct his own appraisal. On the basis of his appraisal of that cycle which was experienced--because it was experienced in full by each of the junta members--he can conduct his self-crfticism with respect to whether that cycle did or did not produce everything that was expected. The admiral spoke his mind, and he is fully entitled to do so.

Question: Admiral Massera is spoken of as a man who may be eligible in the future.

Answer: Well, I would say that if he is eligible, I would not venture to say it would be through the ballot box. Moreover, I do not believe that the development of the political process will produce the degree of maturity desirable for an electoral political opening by 1981.

Question: There is talk of a 12-year d[illegible]ine....

Answer: We systematically refuse to speak of deadlines. We speak of goals. We must, indeed, create the conditions for fulfilling those objectives.

Question: Is it conceivable that the current president would run in a future election?

Answer: The statute governing the process lays down restrictions with respect to taking office and the reelection--we might term it--of candidates. In my particular case, I could not become president for an additional period at the conclusion of my term of office--that is, in March 1981. Our assessment is that the time will not be ripe by then for my replacement through an open election to be possible.

Question: To what do you attribute the fact that most of South America is in the hands of military regimes?

Answer: I would say perhaps that rather than because of a decision on our part, this has been because of a decision by those outside who found here in Latin America and, more specifically, in South America an opening into Latin America in order to change its way of life--and I am specifically referring to the aggression of subversive terrorism, which gained a hold on the Latin American nations--and to make a change in its way of life which is not its own. The reaction to this was that the nations were obliged to counter this aggression on the part of subversive terrorism. The simultaneous nature of these processes was not--I repeat--intentional but was due to a situation created by that simultaneous aggression against everybody, and this simultaneous presence of military governments throughout South America does not imply a mutual agreement or a concerted operation. The proof of this is that each has a different tempo, depending on its situation; but in the final analysis they all have the same ideal of adopting a democratic system as soon as the countries' internal circumstances allow.

CLARIN INTERVIEWS PERUVIAN PRIME MINISTER IN BUENOS AIRES

PY201634Y Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Nov 78 PY

[Text] The solution to the Beagle Channel dispute should be bilateral. This was the headline which the Buenos Aires newspaper CLARIN placed over an exclusive interview with Prime Minister and War Minister Maj Gen Oscar Molina Palochia before his return to Peru. The interview was published in the Sunday edition.

The text [as heard] of its report follows:

The southern dispute only concerns Chile and Argentina and it is up to them to find a solution.

This was stated by the Peruvian Government's prime minister, Gen Oscar Molina Palochia, during an exclusive conversation with CLARIN. He also encouraged the concept of bilateral negotiations for solution of the Chilean-Bolivian problem on the Pacific. General Molina Palochia is an important figure with the Peruvian military process which began in 1968 under the leadership of Gen Juan Velasco Alvarado. Since then, General Molina Palochia has held important posts in the Foreign Ministry and later in agrarian cooperatives. Under the government of Francisco Morales Bermudez, he went from chief of the Advisory Committee of the Presidency to president of the joint armed forces command. This year, he became war minister and prime minister in the Peruvian Government.

His visit to our country, continues CLARIN, and the simultaneous visit of Foreign Minister Jose de la Puente to Chile gave rise to some speculation, which he himself refuted by saying there is no connection with military diplomacy.

In a dialog granted exclusively to CLARIN, the high-ranking officer, who was military attache in our country in 1967 and 1968 did not (?want) to comment on the Argentine-Chilean border dispute. This problem concerns only these two countries and it is up to them to find a solution. The concept of bilateral solutions recommended for the Beagle problem was also suggested by General Molina Palochia in the case of the Pacific dispute between Chile and Bolivia.

These issues were the main points of the dialog held with CLARIN which we now read for you.

[Question] What are the real reasons for your visit to Argentina?

[Answer] My visit is the result of an invitation by General Viola when he made a (?visit) to Lima recently. At that time, I promised to come to this country, but because of well-known domestic difficulties I have just now been able to keep my promise. [words indistinct]

[Question] Your visit to Argentina coincides with Foreign Minister De la Puente's visit to Chile. Could this reflect possible concern or Peruvian intervention in the Beagle conflict?

[Answer] [passage indistinct] Just as I came here at the invitation of General Viola, something similar happened with Foreign Minister De la Puente, who received an invitation from Foreign Minister Cubillos. [words indistinct]

[Question] That means that we should discard the possibility of any kind of intervention in the Beagle issue?

[Answer] We respect the ideas of the two countries in this issue, and we try to maintain the best of relations with both of these countries, as we do with all neighboring countries. [words indistinct] We have undertaken a policy designed to achieve the best relations with all the countries in the hemisphere, in accordance with our peaceful vocation. [passage indistinct]

During another portion of this same interview, a newsman asked General Molina Palochia whether a visit to Argentina by President Morales Bermudez is probable in the near future. General Molina Palochia answered: Well, I have not been able to speak with President Videla because he is [words indistinct]. I have not spoken of this with anyone in the Argentine Government, but I can say that President Morales Bermudez will not come to Argentina this year. Maybe next year.

MARTINEZ DE HOZ RETURNS FROM VISIT TO BRAZIL

PY210012Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2210 GMT 20 Nov 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Nov (NA)--Economy Minister Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz arrived shortly after 1900 local time at Ezeiza International Airport aboard an aircraft of the Cruzeiro Company, which brought him from Rio de Janeiro. Martinez de Hoz, accompanied by his wife, boarded a helicopter which transferred him to Aeroparque Airport.

EDITORIAL URGES GOVERNMENT TO AID 'BOAT PEOPLE'

PY201326Y Buenos Aires HERALD in English 19 Nov 78 p 10 PY

[Editorial: "An Opportunity"]

[Text] For many days about 2,500 refugees from Vietnam have been huddled on a small cargo ship in Malaysia's territorial waters, waiting desperately for permission to land somewhere. The Malaysians have refused to accept them, claiming they already have too many Vietnamese in refugee camps and, anyway, the Vietnamese are not genuine refugees because they paid to get out of their country. The first objection is honest, but the second, eagerly propagated by leftwing propagandists, is sordid. Refugees since the beginning of time have often had to pay exaggeratedly large sums to escape from tyranny, and there is no reason why the Vietnamese should be an exception.

The Malaysian record is on par with most of the countries of Southeast Asia, who with the callous indifference to human suffering that is the hallmark of the Third World want nothing to do with those who manage to escape from Vietnam. Neither does Japan, which is obsessed by fears of acquiring a new racial and cultural minority. This means that those Vietnamese who have managed to find new homes have done so in the West. The United States, France, Great Britain, Canada, Australia, and even tiny Israel. From their neighbours in Asia they have received nothing but granite indifference to their plight.

Their reception in Latin America has not been very much better. A handful have managed to get the necessary visas, but they are few and far between. This is true even in countries where strident anti-communism is the official policy: This anti-communism does not extend to helping victims of Marxist savagery in Asia.

Argentina, which could easily absorb a large number of Vietnamese, is ruled by a self-proclaimed anti-communist government and is officially in need of far more immigrants than it is getting, has also turned its back on the "boat people" who have got away from Vietnam. [paragraph continues]

The fact that the Vietnamese are Asians seems to weigh far more than the adherence to Roman Catholicism of many, their quasi-Latin culture, and quite often their professional qualifications.

The Argentine Government is under no obligation to accept refugees from anywhere. But it is surely in the country's own interest to allow some, at least, of the hard-working, anti-communist, vigorous and enterprising refugees from Marxist oppression to settle here. Certainly, their gratitude to a country willing to open its doors when all others remained closed would make them zealous defenders of Argentine sovereignty whenever it is threatened. A generous action on the part of the government would also serve to shame those of its foreign critics who are so willing to attack the abuses of human rights here, but are cravenly unwilling to risk racist pressures to help the victims of a great tragedy brought about partly by their lack of steadfastness.

BACTERIOLOGICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION UNDER STUDY

PY201728Y Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 20 Nov 78 PY

[Excerpt] The legislative advisory committee is now studying a proposal presented by the Foreign Ministry encouraging our country's support for the bacteriological weapons convention proposed in 1972 by the United States, the Soviet Union and England. The convention concerns a prohibition of the development, production and use of bacteriological, biological and poisonous weapons. The committee is expected to make its decision in the near future.

FOUR DETAINEES RELEASED, TWO EXPELLED FROM COUNTRY

PY180210Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2230 GMT 17 Nov 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 Nov (TELAM)--The Interior Ministry reported between 27 October and today that the national executive branch ordered the release of four persons, while two others were authorized to leave the country in accordance with the terms of Law 21,650. Those detained at the disposition of the national executive branch and who are now released are: Antonio Saturnino de la Vega, Eduardo Walter Pereyra, Guillermo Roque Rivarola and Fausto Benjamin Sequeira. The persons authorized to leave the country are Jorge Raul Palombo and Hugo Jose Mayorano.

BRIEFS

PERUVIAN ARMY COMMANDER DECORATED--Buenos Aires, 18 Nov (TELAM)--During a ceremony at army headquarters, Lt Gen Roberto Eduardo Viola, commander in chief of the Argentine Army, decorated his Peuvian counterpart, Maj Gen Oscar Molina Palochia, with the Order of May for Military Merits in the Degree of Grand Cross. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1115 GMT 18 Nov 78 PY]

SPANISH DELEGATION ARRIVES--Buenos Aires, 16 Nov (NA)--It has been officially reported than an official Spanish delegation headed by Juan Arena, exports director general of that country, arrived today in Argentina to "study those trade operations which are convenient for both countries within the framework of the current economic relations." [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2041 GMT 16 Nov 78 PY]

LOAN TO BOLIVIA--Buenos Aires, 10 Nov (TELAM)--The Argentine National Bank will contribute $2 million to the Bolivian National Bank as part of a loan agreement for $6.5 million. The Euro-Latin American Bank and Barclays Bank of London will also take part in this operation. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0040 GMT 10 Nov 78 PY]

REPORTS OF ANAYA'S IMPENDING DISMISSAL DENIED

PY210148Y La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 20 Nov 78 PY

[Text] Foreign Ministry sources have categorically denied rumors that current Foreign Minister Ricardo Anaya will present his resignation within the next few hours. Those sources stated that Anaya will present a document on the subject to the press tomorrow. Regarding pressure by the armed forces to resign from his post as minister, Anaya told the press in Cochabamba that he is not aware of any pressure by the armed forces.

BORDER TALKS WITH PERU, CHILE, PARAGUAY SET

PY201951Y La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1730 GMT 20 Nov 78 PY

[Text] The Foreign Ministry will today begin a broad work schedule designed to restore border markers and the negotiation process will be handled by a special commission which will deal with similar commissions from Paraguay, Peru and Chile. The task will first be undertaken with Paraguay. The talks with that country's delegation will begin today in Asuncion with an arbitrator from Argentina.

According to the foreign minister, the government has created a specialized commission which will work with counterparts from the three nations starting today to continue until 15 January 1979. According to the plan, the mixed border commission will go to Lima, Peru, on 8 December in order to hold similar talks with authorities from the Peruvian Foreign Ministry.

It was also reported that 4 December 1979 will be the date for the resumption of demarcation talks with Chile, to be held in Santiago. Representatives of both countries will take part in those talks.

The Bolivian foreign minister said that, unfortunately, the mixed border commission has not conducted any field work since 1971, when Bolivia broke off diplomatic relations with its neighboring country. According to our reports, in order to fulfill this duty, the demarcation commission will work from 4-18 January during what will be called the Bolivian-Chilean boundary conference.

LACK OF EVIDENCE LEADS TO RELEASE OF DETAINEES

PA100224Y La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 9 Nov 78 PY

[Text] A judge has ordered the release of Oscar Garcia and [name indistinct] after interrogation, ruling that the reasons they were placed at the disposal of the court were not sufficient to justify their imprisonment. The other two individuals who were also arrested for political reasons will have to testify before the judge tomorrow [words indistinct] national penitentiary where they are being held. (Angel Carmona) and (Enrique Sanchez), along with the other two, were placed at the judge's disposal for questioning about subversion and crimes committed against public order.

BRIEFS

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS--La Paz, 9 Nov (AFP)--According to the newspaper EL DIARIO, Bolivia has a deficit of $100 million in its balance of payments. The newspaper added that the Bolivian budget deficit for 1978 will be nearly $300 million. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0048 GMT 10 Nov 78 PY]

LATEST ELECTION RESULTS PROVIDED FOR MOST STATES

PY2016511Y Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 19 Nov 78 pp 6, 7 PY

[Summary] Here are the nationwide election results so far, state by state.

Amazonas: The candidate for Senate from the Brazilian Democratic Movement [MDB], Fabio Lucena, had as of yesterday afternoon 29,650 votes, leading other candidates. Also as of yesterday afternoon, the MDB had 31,557 votes for the Federal Chamber of Deputies, while the National Renewal Alliance [ARENA] had 30,105. For the legislative assembly, the MDB had 32,641 votes and ARENA, 31,334. By Saturday afternoon 107,774 votes had been counted, with 144,769 still to be counted.

Paraiba: MDB Senate candidate Humberto Lucena was leading as of Saturday afternoon. Counting in this state should still take several days.

Maranhao: As of 1630 Saturday afternoon, ARENA-1 candidate for the Senate, Jose Sarney, was leading with 60,201 votes. Results relative to the Chamber of Deputies and state assembly could not be computed throughout the state due to difficulties in communications.

Rio de Janeiro: MDB Senator Nelson Carneiro has assured his reelection. For the Chamber of Deputies the MDB has 1,602,843 votes against 488,372 votes for ARENA, while for the state legislative assembly the MDB has 1,720,374 votes against 426,922 for ARENA.

Para: As of Saturday afternoon ARENA Senate candidate Aloysio Chaves had a 100-percent advantage over his follower, with 96,015 votes.

Minas Gerais: MDB Federal Senate candidate Tancredo Neves has been practically elected with 706,489 votes, more than a 100,000-vote advantage over his ARENA pursuers. The MDB was losing against ARENA by slightly more than 8,000 votes in the elections for the Chamber of Deputies. And the same thing was happening in the state legislative assembly elections, i.e. ARENA slightly in front.

Santa Catarina: As of Saturday afternoon only 440,440 votes had been counted out of a total 1,223,560. The MDB had taken 182,640 votes for the Senate while ARENA had taken the lead with 197,682 votes. For the Federal Chamber of Deputies, ARENA had 227,857 votes and the MDB 142,140. For the state legislative assembly ARENA had 234,980 votes against MDB's 145,738.

Pernambuco: ARENA candidates for the Senate were leading over MDB candidates by an aggregate vote of 253,088 against 242,690.

Rio Grande do Norte: ARENA has practically elected its candidate for the Senate, Jesse Freire, by twice as many votes as his closest follower. For the Federal Chamber of Deputies MDB candidate Carlos Alberto is leading with 19,915 votes.

Rio Grande do Sul: MDB Senate candidate Pedro Simon was elected with 1,649,528 against an aggregate vote of only 608,582 for ARENA candidates. For the Federal Chamber of Deputies, where 32 seats are at stake, the MDB has already won 13 seats with 1,329,191 votes, while ARENA has won 11 seats with 1,088,375 votes. In the state legislative assembly, where 56 seats are at stake, the MDB has already won 24 seats with 1,347,815 votes, while ARENA has won 19 seats with 1,081,957 votes.

Ceara: ARENA Senate candidate Jose Lins de Albuquerque has practically won the election with 348,882 votes, against only 215,847 votes for his MDB opponent.

Piaui: Since the MDB did not present a candidate for the Senate, the seat will go to ARENA, whose leading candidate is former Governor Dirceu Arcoverde, with 86,327 votes. ARENA is also running away with the elections for the Federal Chamber of Deputies and the state legislative assembly. Its advantage is close to 100,000 in both cases.

Bahia: The counting system set up by CORREIO DA MANHA proved to be more efficient than the regional electoral tribunal. ARENA candidate for the Senate Lomanto Junior alone had 323,052 votes against cumulative votes of 168,414 for three MDB candidates.

Territories:

1. Rondonia: The MDB was winning the election for the Federal Chamber of Deputies.

2. Amapa: ARENA candidates are leading with 18,492.

3. Roraima: [no information given on this territory]

Mato Grosso do Norte: ARENA was widening the lead of its Senate candidate, Benedito Canelas, with 44,714 votes now. Based on the vote count as of Saturday afternoon, the MDB and ARENA will split the seats in the Federal Chamber of Deputies 2 and 6. The election for the state legislative assembly should give ARENA 18 deputies and the MDB 6. The race to fill so-called seat "B" in the Senate, the Chamber of Deputies and the legislative assembly is quite undecided as yet.

Alagoas: MDB Senate candidate Jose Moura Rocha is surging ahead of ARENA's candidate with 64,193 against 42,254 votes. For the Federal Chamber of Deputies, ARENA has accumulated 75,548 votes, while the MDB has only 43,274. So with the electoral quotient of 50,000 votes per deputy, ARENA has already elected one deputy and the opposition none. For the state legislative assembly, ARENA has elected four state deputies already with 74,196 votes; and the MDB, two deputies with 43,216 votes.

Acre: With not even half of the total number of ballot boxes counted ARENA Senate candiate Jorge Kalume is leading over MDB candidate Alberto Zaire. The counting for the Chamber of Deputies is not worth mentioning since there are no data available from the state's interior. The MDB has practically elected eight candidates for the state legislative assembly.

Mato Grosso do Sul: ARENA Senate candidate Pedro Pedrossian was still ahead with 78,475 votes, closely followed by MDB candidate Plinio Barbosa Martins with 72,496 votes. Up until Saturday afternoon ARENA candidate Rubem Figueiro was the most voted on for the Federal Chamber of Deputies.

Espirito Santo: ARENA is winning the election for the Senate by a thin margin of 6,257. ARENA candidates received the most votes for the Federal Chamber of Deputies.

Sergipe: In 400 ballot boxes counted by Saturday, ARENA was leading the elections for the Senate, the Federal Chamber of Deputies and the legislative assembly. Another 786 ballot boxes are yet to be counted.

Goias: MDB Senate candidate Henrique Santillo is leading the pack of candidates running for the Senate, with 161,072 votes. The number of ballot boxes counted so far has not been revealed.

Parana: As of Saturday afternoon the MDB was leading for the Senate seat. Vote counts for the Federal Chamber of Deputies were ARENA, 346,611, and MDB, 218,373; and for the state legislative assembly, ARENA, 359,371, and MDB, 216,333.

FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING PROPOSED TO ARGENTINA

PY202341Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2335 GMT 20 Nov 78 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 20 Nov (AFP)--It was officially reported here today that Chile has proposed to Argentina a meeting of their foreign ministers to designate the country which would mediate in their border dispute over the Beagle Channel.

PERUVIAN FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS PRESS, DEPARTS

PY201804Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 20 Nov 78 PY

[Text] Peruvian Foreign Minister Jose de la Puente returned to his country after remaining in Chile for 5 days. The Peruvian foreign minister was seen off at Pudahuel Airport last night by his Chilean colleague, Hernan Cubillos. De la Puente concluded his official activities in Santiago with a long press conference, from which we will present some interesting points. During a very pleasant talk with Chilean newsmen the minister mentioned, among other things, the validity of (?Chilean) democracy. [passage indistinct]

He later said that it is satisfying to know that the job of drafting a [Peruvian] Constitution is underway. There is a good chance that the new charter will be almost finished by the beginning of next year. At one time, the foreign minister said, President Francisco Morales Bermudez (?mentioned) that once the constitution is approved, the call for general elections in Peru can be made. [passage indistinct]

De la Puente also spoke about the continuation of the military regime in his country. With respect to this, De la Puente said that in any case, the presence of military governments is justified by the guarantee of order it provides.

[Begin De la Puente recording] The presence of a certain type of government does not always correspond to the will of the people but to the circumstances of a nation. Sometimes, countries need an element of order [words indistinct] to continue developing. [passage indistinct--end recording]

The minister stated that the goals are being obtained adequately, which in itself is positive. Before leaving for his country, the Peruvian foreign minister met for a second time with President Augusto Pinochet. The chief of state held a luncheon in his honor at his private residence. The luncheon was also attended by Foreign Minister Cubillos, the Chilean ambassador in Lima and the Peruvian ambassador to Santiago.

BRIEFS

SUPREME COURT MINISTER RESIGNS--The Supreme Court has announced that Supreme Court Minister (Eduardo Bravo) has resigned. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 10 Nov 78 PY]

NEW LABOR LEADERS--New leaders of 27 labor unions were sworn in yesterday at the Labor Ministry. The ceremony was presided over by Labor Under Secretary (Juan Raul Ventura Junca), (Carlos Cobb), head of the labor union department of the Labor Directorate, and (Violeta Cristi), provincial labor inspector of Santiago. Eighty-one union leaders took the oath, among them representatives of the newspapers LA TERCERA and EL MERCURIO and the beer bottlers and paper and cardboard unions. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 8 Nov 78 PY]

SANCTIONS DEMANDED AGAINST NICARAGUAN GOVERNMENT

PA201636Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Bogota--Colombia has reacted angrily against the Anastasio Somoza regime following the OAS confirmation of terrible massacres and the violation of human rights in Nicaragua.

The Colombian Congress, political parties, the official sector, businessmen and government spokesmen have condemned the absurd killings committed by the Nicaraguan National Guard and stated that these types of actions cannot be [word indistinct] in the 20th century.

All Colombian sectors have called for strong measures against the Somoza dictatorship and have suggested the adoption of a worldwide economic blockade and other sanctions of a diplomatic nature.

Former Foreign Minister Alfredo Vasquez has called for an immediate foreign ministers' meeting to study the situation and to agree on actions to be taken against the dictatorship.

The president of the Chamber of Representatives, Jorge Mario Eastman, has asked for the solidarity of democratic forces of the continent to promote the fall of what he called the Somoza satrapy.

Meanwhile, government sources cited a declaration issued by President Turbay and his Venezuelan counterpart, Carlos Andres Perez, which denounces abuses and notes the struggle of democracy against those types of activities.

The same sources predicted that a document will be issued in the next few hours in which the Colombian Government will reiterate its position regarding the antidemocratic regime of Anastasio Somoza.

Former Foreign Minister's Request

PA201636Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Bogota--Former Colombian Foreign Minister Alfredo Vasquez Carrizosa has called for economic and diplomatic sanctions against the Anastasio Somoza regime in Nicaragua. The crimes committed against the people of that country must not go unpunished, he said. He added: [begin recording] According to the report of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission, these are the most serious charges ever made by an inter-American international organization against a chief of state from this region.

I think that the report is specific enough to justify a meeting of the chiefs of state of the democratic countries--especially Colombia, Costa Rica and Venezuela--to study sanctions contained in inter-American treaties and the UN Charter against genocidal actions that clearly violate the human rights of the Nicaraguan people.

This is what I can tell you so far. I believe that the report must not be just a piece of paper, that it must not become a mere news item, and that this accusation is backed by very respectable jurists who form that committee that is presided over by Venezuelan Ambassador Andres Aguilar. [end recording]

The former foreign minister said that the entire American continent must impose severe measures to seek a democratic recovery.

'AGGRESSIVE' OIL EXPLORATION PLAN ANNOUNCED

PA160239Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Bogota--President Turbay's government has announced an aggressive oil drilling policy which will cost not less than $3.5 billion but which, if successful, will save the economy $25 billion which is needed to expand the electric power system. Mines and Energy Minister Alberto Vazquez Restrepo said that the country cannot be weak in this respect. He noted that the country must give up the timidity and tranquillity that have subjected it to a placid and ineffective oil exploration policy to attain the country's objectives. He added that in Colombia one cannot say that oil does not exist because we have not conscientiously searched for it.

In his speech before the eighth committee of the Chamber of Representatives the mines minister announced a broad oil exploration plan and the freezing of the Colombian Petroleum Enterprise [ECOPETROL] payroll. He said that the present administration's goal is to increase oil exploration with an aggressive plan to exceed what has been accomplished so far. He said that another government objective is the recovery of ECOPETROL by freezing its payroll and perhaps even decreasing its personnel.

ARBITRATION WILL NOT BE SOUGHT IN DISPUTE

PA171434Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 17 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Bogota--Colombia today rejected the possibility of appointing an arbitration tribunal to solve the dispute over marine and submarine areas with Venezuela in the Gulf of Maracaibo. Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas said that talks are currently being held within an atmosphere of good understanding and will continue in Bogota on 11 December when his Venezuelan counterpart Consalvi arrives.

The chief of Colombia's diplomacy said that future talks will be even more cordial and Colombia expects much from them, especially since a new government will soon be inaugurated in Venezuela.

BRIEFS

APPOINTMENTS IN DAS--The director of the Department of Administrative Security [DAS] has announced new appointments within the organization, as follows: Carlos Arturo Feron, DAS chief in Boyaca; Ernesto Salazar Ortega, DAS chief in La Guajira; Gabriel (?Martirez) Pinzon, DAS chief in Bolivar; Delio Monroy Ortiz, inspector general of investigations; Jorge Orjuela Solano, chief of communications in Bogota. In addition, without explanation, the DAS director has canceled the appointment of Joaquin Gonzalez as DAS director in Risaralda. [Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 9 Nov 78 PA]

REPORT ON DOLLAR RESERVES--The country has $2.3 billion in reserves, Finance Minister Jaime Garcia Parra revealed while describing the country's economic situation before the upper chamber plenum. During the meeting held on Wednesday evening to discuss the 1979 budget the minister said that the government needs to reactivate public investment in view of the high population growth. [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 16 Nov 78 PA]

HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT LOAN--The World Bank today granted a 3.6 billion peso loan to Colombia to finance part of the Mesitas hydroelectric project, which will cost over 100 billion pesos when its two plants, powered by three units, each generating 600 mw, are completed. [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0030 GMT 17 Nov 78 PA]

SOMOZA ENVOY TALKS TO FOREIGN MINISTER

PA181251Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0323 GMT 18 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Quito, 17 Nov (AFP)--Orlando Montenegro, President Anastasio Somoza's special envoy, arrived here today. This evening he briefed Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Jose Ayala on his government's position concerning the international and domestic situation as it affects his country.

Minister Ayala reiterated his government's position expressed at the recent OAS meetings, based "on the fundamental principles of the inter-American system" consisting, among other things, "of respect for sovereignty and the inviolability of the territory of states and respect for nonintervention."

Ayala added that "he does not deny his concern over the incidents which have taken place in Nicaragua or the need to cooperate in finding a solution to these problems based on the spirit of hemispheric solidarity."

Orlando Montenegro will leave tomorrow for Bogota where he will talk to top Colombian Government officials.

KUWAITI OIL MINISTER ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

PA182145Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2028 GMT 18 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Quito, 18 Nov (AFP)--'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah, Kuwaiti oil minister and the president of OPEC, arrived here today for a 4-day visit during which he will discuss with Ecuadorean authorities a number of issues connected with the oil policy and the expansion of relations between his country and Ecuador. Ecuadorean natural resources and energy minister, Div Gen Jaime Semblantes, received the Kuwaiti minister at Mariscal Sucre Airport.

The Kuwaiti minister's first activity this afternoon was a protocol visit to Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Jose Ayala. During the meeting the two men discussed various oil policy problems and the need to expand the diplomatic relations between their two countries.

Tomorrow, Sunday, the visitor will take a day of rest. Ecuadorean authorities have arranged a visit to the lake district in Imbabura, located 125 km north of Quito.

Forecasts December Price Increase

PA210221Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0033 GMT 21 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Quito, 20 Nov (AFP)--Kuwaiti Oil Minister 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah said today that there will be a concensus among Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries [OPEC] members to raise the price of crude at the next conference in Abu Dhabi in December. Speaking at a news conference as president of OPEC, the Kuwaiti minister said that several aspects of the organization's oil policy are being analyzed. He added that there has been no increase in the price of oil during the last 2 years in spite of the dropping value of the dollar.

The Kuwaiti minister affirmed that the oil price increase will not have "a significant effect on the U.S. economy." He rejected the accusation that OPEC is responsible for inflation, claiming that "we are the victims of inflation, not the cause." He also discarded rumors that the industrialized countries will turn to crude oil produced in Alaska, the North Sea and Mexico if OPEC raises its price.

"We are not going to fall for that type of rumor because after 18 years of OPEC existence we know what the truth is and what rumors are," said As-Sabah. He added that the exploitation of the North Sea cannot be accelerated and its production is low, as is the exploitation of the Alaskan oilfields. He wished Mexico success in expanding its resources.

ENERGY MINISTER OPENS QUITO CONGRESS 20 NOVEMBER

PA202307Y Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 20 Nov 78 PA

[Excerpt of 20 November speech by Ecuadorean Natural Resources and Energy Minister Jaime Semblantes, at opening session of first geology, mines and petroleum congress in Quito--recorded]

[Text] I will refer briefly to some aspects of our country's energy situation and to its domestic and international repercussions. I am pleased to say that our country has taken healthy steps in this respect, designed mainly to preserve our energy resources for the future, without neglecting our current responsibility. Among the measures taken by our country is the new oil policy based on the amendments made to the hydrocarbons law issued a few days ago.

At a time when all countries are making great efforts to find oil, they have enacted laws which, although they maintain territorial sovereignty, are flexible during the critical stage of exploration, when risks are considerable and prospecting costly. These laws also establish equitable conditions during the exploitation period in order to allow investment funds to be recovered within a reasonable period of time and a reasonable profit made. Ecuador has therefore considered that it could not continue obsolete contractual conditions overcome by the dynamic innovations in the oil sector. Thus, the amendments to the law take this into consideration and introduce a new legal concept on contracts for oil operations which include an opening for capital investment and the opportunity for potential oil-bearing fields to be properly explored to increase the country's reserves.

MOSCOW MAYOR ARRIVES FOR VISIT 18 NOVEMBER

PA182238Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1642 GMT 18 Nov 78 PA

[Excerpt] Quito, 18 Nov (AFP)--At the invitation of the Quito municipality, Moscow Mayor Vladimir F. Promyslov arrived here today for an official 3-day visit. Promyslov was received at Mariscal Sucre Airport by Quito Mayor Alvaro Perez and a number of Soviet Embassy officials.

UPDATE ON PRESIDENTIAL VOTE COUNT RESULTS

PA091933Y Quito Cadena del Triunfo in Spanish 1255 GMT 9 Nov 78 PA

[Excerpt] This is a direct report from the Senate chamber of the Legislative Palace where the Supreme Electoral Tribunal is engaged in the official, definitive count of the votes cast in the presidential elections. We wish to inform you that the tribunal has completed the review of the 457 precincts which had been annulled by the former tribunal under Dr Rafael Arizage Vega and of the 94 precincts which that tribunal had declared in a state of suspense. From Monday to the present, the new Electoral Tribunal has reviewed 551 precincts, validating 228 while confirming the annulment of the results from 368 voting booths.

According to data provided by the computers of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal, the overall national total so far is as follows: Jaime Roldos Aguilera, 272,000; Raul Clemente Huerta, 214,000; Sixto Duran Ballen, 203,800; Rodrigo Borja Cevallos, 132,900; Abdon Calderon Munoz, 84,600; Rene Mauge, 46,700.

COURT TO SUSPEND CIVIL RIGHTS OF NONVOTERS

PA182102Y Quito Cadena del Triunfo in Spanish 1255 GMT 18 Nov 78 PA

[Text] It seems that the famous black hand that has loomed over the entire Ecuadorean political process will reach more than 100,000 citizens who abstained from voting in the presidential and regional elections on 16 July. The hand will form a fist when it imposes sanctions included in the election law, as announced by Gustavo Chavez Estrella, president of the electoral function [Supreme Electoral Tribunal]. The citizens will be punished by the suspension of their civil rights. Therefore, they will be disqualified for the next election. The logical reaction of those affected has been to reject the announcment, particularly if it is recalled that the [word indistinct] Supreme Electoral Tribunal itself has complained that the votes of thousands of citizens were manipulated and distorted. Furthermore, the Supreme Electoral Tribunal agreed with those who stayed away from the polls when it decided not to repeat the elections in approximately 500 electoral precincts whose records were annulled, representing approximately 20,000 voters. Let us listen to the decisions adopted by the Electoral Tribunal as related by its president, Gustavo Chavez:

[Begin recording] The Supreme Electoral Tribunal declares that it is impossible to repeat the elections in the precincts in which election results were annulled. For this reason it is unnecessary to issue any opinion regarding the text of Article 93 of the election law. [The court] disallows the requests filed by the National Democratic Unity Front and the delegate of the Revolutionary Nationalist Party for the public hearing of [word indistinct]. This is the resolution the tribunal adopted during this morning's session.

[Question] (?Was this adopted) unanimously?

[Answer] Unanimously.

[Question] Has it not been recalled that they can be repeated only in the cases where the voting affects the entire province?

[Answer] From the text of the resolution I have just read you can surmise that, basically, the decision of the tribunal is due to the physical impossibility of repeating the elections in the electoral precincts that were declared null because there would be no time to do so. We have reached the conclusion that, if the tribunal enforces the law, over 125,000 citizens who did not vote on 16 July will be sanctioned with a suspension of their civil rights--a 6-month suspension of their civil rights. For the same reason, they would be disqualified to vote during the runoff presidential election and the election for members of the national House of Representatives on 8 April. [end recording]

ROLDOS, DURAN TO RUN IN SECOND ELECTORAL ROUND

PA170032Y Quito Cadena del Triunfo in Spanish 2300 GMT 16 Nov 78 PA

[Text] The final counting of votes for the 16 July elections which caused much unrest in past months will close tomorrow in a climate of apparent peace and also of tension. The official figures released by the Supreme Electoral Tribunal confirm unofficial reports circulating since 16 July that candidates Jaime Roldos and Sixto Duran Ballen would be running again in the second electoral round. The report submitted by the Supreme Electoral Tribunal to the members of the Supreme Council of Government indicates that serious irregularities were committed during the 16 July presidential elections, injuring the purity of the elections and tampering with the people's will. [Words indistinct] now that the vote count has officially ended and the results have been thoroughly confirmed, the Supreme Electoral Tribunal announces that Roldos and Duran Ballen are the candidates for the second electoral round. However, there is the possibility that the electoral law on political parties will be amended to introduce some changes in the electoral process [words indistinct].

AMBASSADOR ESCOBAR COMMENTS ON U.S., FUTURE OF OAS

PY211250Y Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 19 Nov 78 p 11 PY

[Text] Mario Lopez Escobar, ambassador to the United States, asserted yesterday that there is a great deal of optimism regarding Paraguayan-U.S. relations. Lopez visited this newspaper yesterday to say goodbye because he is traveling to Washington tomorrow to resume his duties. He has to attend an OAS meeting tomorrow in which the foreign ministers will discuss the organization's budget.

The Paraguayan ambassador to the United States, Canada and the OAS said: "The Paraguayan and U.S. governments are doing what they have to do, what is most adequate for increasing cooperation and strengthening the pan-American spirit."

The OAS meeting which is to begin tomorrow was termed by Lopez as "important for the organization's life and that of American countries."

He explained that a difficulty currently being faced has been caused by the reduction of the U.S. contribution to the OAS due to the Carter administration's austerity policy.

"This decision is being objected to by the other countries because it is thought that the United States adopted it unilaterally in view of the fact that the contribution was commonly agreed upon by the member countries when the OAS began functioning and established its plans." He indicated that Paraguay will definitely object to this decision.

"In addition, some diplomats were even more pessimistic regarding the decision of the U.S. Senate. They indicated that if the U.S. contribution is reduced, it will probably mean the end of the OAS," he said.

Talking about the daily life of the Paraguayan colony in the United States, Lopez recalled that a fellow Paraguayan, Francisco Delgado Canata, occupies an important post in the United States, the equivalent to being a member of a municipal council in our country. [sentence as published] "Delgado won his seat with the help of the Latin American vote, a difficult and exceptional achievement."

ABC CHIDES ARGENTINE ATTITUDE ON ITAIPU

PY181735Y Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 18 Nov 78 p 12 PY

[Editorial: "Distrust Cannot Be Presumed"]

[Text] The text of the notes exchanged on 30 October between the Paraguayan foreign minister and the Brazilian ambassador in Asuncion is clear and explicit. The notes did nothing to change the operation of the Itaipu hydroelectric plant as a "set of 18 700-kw units," but only stated that the Itaipu binational enterprise "could have...up to 2 spare generating units which will be put into operation as replacements for any unit of the 18-turbine set which may have to be shut down for technical reasons."

Furthermore, the notes exchanged spelled out that the 2 spare units "will not go into operation simultaneously" with the normal set of 18 turbines and, moreover, that "the discharge from the set of generating units...will be on the order of 12,600 cubic meters per second" and that the 2 spare units "will not be considered as installed capacity for the purpose of power sale contracts" between Paraguay and Brazil.

As can be plainly seen from the first, the notes exchanged on 30 October changed nothing about the number of turbines to be in operation at any given time, a number which had previously been set at 18.

Nobody can say, therefore, that the notes exchanged have in any way modified the agreement which--it is being said now--had been reached in Rio de Janeiro by the representatives of Paraguay, Brazil and Argentina with regard to the Itaipu and Corpus projects, setting at 18 the number of Itaipu turbines.

A different interpretation can only be made--as engineer Debernardi has just said--by doubting the word of Paraguayans and Brazilians that the 2 spare turbines will only be used as such to replace operation of the regular 18 units, so to speak, whenever any of these has to be shut down for technical reasons.

Nobody should assume that someone else has ill intentions or deliberate plans to go back on an agreement.

If this were the case, then no formal agreement would make any sense. Any agreement could only be considered as a facade covering up a different truth which would or could be exactly the opposite of what the agreement says. Human relations, including relations among states, would be undermined by distrust.

The Argentine objection to the installation of two spare units in Itaipu presupposes a complete distrust in the word of Paraguayans and Brazilians. The question is thus moved onto morally delicate grounds. It will never be either honest or fair to blame Paraguay and Brazil by stating that the notes exchanged between them have modified the trilateral agreement presumably arrived at in Rio de Janeiro, and that, therefore, negotiations have to be renewed on a different basis.

THREE MORE POLITICAL PRISONERS REGAIN FREEDOM

PY161238Y Asuncion HOY in Spanish 16 Nov 78 p 10 PY

[Text] Three political prisoners regained their freedom yesterday after approximately 3 years in prison. Regino Ibarra, Mercio Stumf and Taurin Portillo were released after ending a hunger strike of approximately 60 days. The Committee of Churches had interceded with the government through Interior Minister Augusto Montanaro to speed up the legal procedures for release of the political prisoners, who lifted the hunger strike on 6 October 1978.

BRIEFS

NUCLEAR AGREEMENT RATIFIED--Law No 715 of the national executive branch approved and ratified on 7 November an agreement signed between Paraguay and the International Atomic Energy Agency in mid-1978 for the implementation of safeguards regarding the treaty on prohibition of nuclear weapons in Latin America and the treaty on nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. [Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 8 Nov 78 p 17 PY]

BRIDGE ON ACARAY--Asuncion, 11 Nov (TELAM-EFE)--The Paraguayan-Brazilian entity which is building the Itaipu hydroelectric dam signed a contract for $14,890,000 on Friday for the construction of a bridge over the Acaray River. The bridge will be built by the Paraguayan consortium CONEMPA, which is made up of six Paraguayan companies, and by the Brazilian consortium UNICOM, which is made up of five companies. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1233 GMT 11 Nov 78 PY]

FOREIGN MINISTER REVIEWS TRIP TO CHILE

PA201935Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1539 GMT 20 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Lima, 20 Nov (AFP)--It has been Peru's policy to cooperate in maintaining peace and the most adequate relations with countries of the Latin American family, Foreign Relations Minister Jose de la Puente said here this morning. De la Puente, who returned from a 5-day visit to Santiago, Chile as the result of an invitation from Gen Augusto Pinochet's government, said: "I went to Chile following that policy. Gen Oscar Molina, the prime minister and war minister, has gone to Argentina with the same idea." De la Puente also explained the concept of neutrality that some news media use when referring to Peru's international policy. "Neutrality," he said, "is a legal concept most often practiced in case of war."

De la Puente said that his trip to Chile had positive results. He talked with the Chilean authorities about developing genuine mutual interests, not merely normal relations. Regarding the joint declaration signed with his Chilean colleague, Hernan Cubillos, he said that it ratifies the terms contained in a similar declaration signed by Cubillos during a visit to Lima. He said that President Pinochet sent his regards to President Francisco Morales Bermudez and also that he held two cordial meetings with General Pinochet.

PRIME MINISTER RETURNS FROM ARGENTINE VISIT

PY201336Y Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Nov 78 PY

[Excerpt] Gen Oscar Molina Palochia, the minister of war and prime minister, returned to Lima yesterday. General Pallochia had been visiting Argentina at the invitation of the Argentine Army commander in chief, Lt Gen Roberto Eduardo Viola.

MINISTER EXPLAINS ECONOMIC POLICY TO ASSEMBLY

PY201416Y Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Nov 78 PY

[Text] Three members of the Constituent Assembly, with the exception of the secretary general of the Peruvian Communist Party, Jorge del Prado, have praised the economic plan outlined yesterday by Finance and Economy Minister Javier Silva Ruete.

Jorge del Prado refrained from making any comment on this when questioned by newsmen. [Words indistinct] he asked the minister how the government is going to deal with unemployment if it fails to recognize the right to job stability while at the same time increasing the probationary period for workers from 3 months to 3 years.

Silva Ruete answered: These rights [words indistinct] threaten the structural changes made by the government during the last 10 years, and we need a new viewpoint for our new reality.

In addition, (Celso Romarino) of the Popular Christian Party answered newsmen by saying that Silva Ruete's plan means that the government has finally taken the practical point of view which, in his opinion, it has not done lately. [Name indistinct] of the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance [APRA] stated that, in principle, the economic plan presented by Silva Ruete is correct. He believes that the government should (?allow) private investment in the [word indistinct] industry. Finally, representative (Rolando Leon de Viveros) commented that even though the minister gave a partial report, his explanations were clear and will be studied, along with other suggestions to be presented by Silva Ruete, by the Constituent Assembly.

MOSCOW MAYOR TALKS WITH JOURNALISTS, PROPOSES MUTUAL ASSISTANCE

PY181333Y Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Nov 78 PY

[Text] The mayor of Moscow, Vladimir Promyslov, said that there is a possibility that a mutual assistance agreement may soon be signed at the municipality level between Moscow and Lima.

These remarks were made during an interview with local reporters in the USSR Embassy at the end of a 3-day protocol visit to our country.

GOVERNMENT TIGHTENS MILITARY HONOR CODE

PA152236Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1848 GMT 15 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Lima, 15 Nov (AFP)--The Peruvian Govenment today modified several articles of the Military Justice Code to "protect the integrity and prestige of the armed forces and police institutions." One of the amendments establishes imprisonment for anyone who in any way publicly offends or libels the armed forces or police, their joint organizations, their commands or their representatives. The codified article states that a public offense, spoken or written, would be one meant to undermine discipline, provoke the disintegration of or undermine the prestige of these institutions.

The [unamended] article had permitted the party responsible to ask for conditional or provisional liberty, a privilege which was eliminated by the change made public today in the official newspaper.

The article on honor courts for officers who in any military or police situation harm their respective institutes or violate the dictates of military honor was also amended. Anyone found responsible for such faults will be expelled from his institution with loss of rank and seniority, honor, benefits or privileges.

CORRECTION TO ITEM ON AIRCRAFT PURCHASES FROM ITALY

The item entitled "Navy Justifies Aircraft Purchases From Italy," published on page J 4 of the Peru section of the 17 November DAILY REPORT should be corrected as follows:

Make the sourceline read: PA132232Y Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 5 Nov 78 p 2 PA.

BRIEFS

NEW IRANIAN AMBASSADOR--President Francisco Morales Bermudez yesterday received the credentials of the new Iranian Ambassador Zia'oddin Qahhari. [Lima Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 1915 GMT 9 Nov 78 PA]

THERMOELECTRIC PLANT--Lima, 6 Nov (AFP)--It was reported here today that a thermoelectric plant will be constructed at a cost of $20 million in the city of Iquitos. The plant, which will be financed by Czechoslovakia, will have a potential of 20,000 kilowatts and will be in operation in 1981. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1703 GMT 6 Nov 78 PA]

PEASANT ELECTIONS--More than 800,000 peasants, including the illiterate, will participate in the elections called by the peasant communities between [date indistinct] and 15 December for electing new administrative authorities for 1979 and 1980. [Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Nov 78 PY]

ARMED GROUP TAKES OVER TOWN OF MUNDO NUEVO

PA210432Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0310 GMT 21 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Caracas, 20 Nov (AFP)--An armed group, apparently made up of extreme leftwing guerrillas, this afternoon attacked the town of Mundo Nuevo, 300 km east of Caracas, and retained control of the town for more than an hour, the local INNAC agency reported. The group, which included two young women, subdued the five town policemen, seized their weapons and ammunition, and painted "subversive slogans" on house walls. The guerrillas also improvised a rally during which they urged the people not to vote in the next elections. The attack took place less than 2 weeks before Venezuelans go to the polls on 3 December to elect a new president and new parliament.

PEREZ SAYS OIL PRICE INCREASE 'CERTAIN'

PA171959Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1711 GMT 17 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Maracaibo, Venezuela, 16 Nov (LATIN)--President Carlos Andres Perez has said here that the increase of petroleum prices as a result of the next OPEC ministers meeting in December "is certain". The chief of state, who arrived here to inaugurate an agroindustrial fair, told newsmen at the airport of this city located 800 km west of Caracas that "the prices of hydrocarbons have deterioriated very much in the past few years." "All of you already know what our position is," Perez said in reply to newsmen's questions. "For the time being, we are not interested in advancing anything because it is a decision which the OPEC members must make. However, you can be sure that the increase will take place," he added. Perez refused to give his opinion on the amount of the increase which will be approved by the OPEC ministers' meeting on 16 December in Abu Dhabi.

KUWAITI OIL MINISTER DEPARTS FOR ECUADOR

PA181458Y Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 18 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Kuwaiti Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Kalifah as-Sabah leaves for Ecuador today after paying an official 4-day visit to Venezuela. During his stay in Venezuela, Minister As-Sabah and his Venezuelan counterpart Valentin Hernandez Acosta discussed several topics with an eye to eventual cooperation between the two countries, particularly in technical affairs and hydrocarbon research. During his visit to Venezuela, As-Sabah inspected the facilities of the Venezuelan Technological Oil Institute, which conducts applied oil research. The Kuwaiti minister showed great interest in research being conducted in Venezuela. Therefore, next January the director of the Kuwaiti Oil Ministry will come to Venezuela to spell out areas of cooperation in this respect.

PRESIDENT CONTINUES TOUR OF ZULIA STATE

PA201504Y Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 20 Nov 78 PA

[Text] President Carlos Andres Perez continues today on his tour of Zulia State which started on Saturday. Among the projects inaugurated by the chief executive in Zulia is the center for scientific research located at km 7 of the road to Perija. In his speech President Perez said that since he assumed control of the government he has dedicated himself to fulfilling one of the most categorical promises made in the campaign. The commitment, he added, was to make agriculture the leading force in national development.

We have been able to direct our actions, he said, to develop mdoern agriculture in the country. President Perez pointed out that he understands that the process takes time, but that one must start by developing national technology. We need plants, he said, that will increase the production of seeds, anv we need animals that produce more milk and beef.

SPLIT IN NASCENT NEW ORDER PARTY REPORTED

PA101708Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1656 GMT 9 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Caracas, 9 Nov (LATIN)--The New Order Party has set a new national record regarding rifts by splitting up just 6 days after its legalization, splitting over support for two presidential candidates in the 3 December elections.

Party unity was broken yesterday when New Order leaders acclaimed their support for official Democratic Action Candidate Luis Pinerua Ordaz. Another faction led by New Order Secretary General Guillermo Ramirez delivered a document to the Supreme Electoral Council voicing support for the main opposition candidate, Social Christian Luis Herrera Campins.

RADIO REFUTES CHARGES OF PROPAGANDIZING

PA201656Y Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 20 Nov 78 PA

["Comentario de Actualidad" by Juan Manuel Alvarez]

[Excerpt] We heard from the press about the doubts and accusations voiced by Hilarion Cardozo, a Social Christian Party [COPEI] representative, at the Supreme Electoral Council. Cardozo complained that Radio Continente had allegedly exercised propaganda discrimination which damages the opposition and benefits Democratic Action [AD]. Cardozo asked that the the firm's legal standing be investigated to determine if it is a private or public organization.

The first thing we have to tell Hilarion Cardozo is that the person or professional who coordinates the Radio Reloj Continente newscast is part of the committee that promotes Luis Herrera Campins' radio campaign. Consequently, this small detail proves that the tale reported to Cardozo is a lie. Moreover, if Cardozo ever heard our programming he would know that in both our newscasts and "La Palabra en Continente" or "La Pregunta del Dia" features there are no restrictions of any kind, and well-known leaders of all political parties, without exception, participate. If this station can be proud of something it is that it is broadminded and impartial. Contrary to what is said or implied by the noted COPEI leader, there has been much more opposition information and publicity broadcast than that of the government party.

We are surprised at Cardozo's interpretation of this station's position because he should know the background and reasons that prompted Radio Continente's legal intervention. As a lawyer he should know that this station is not a government station and that its publicity covers operational expenses. He should know that it is subject to court proceedings according to the law and continues in the judicial jurisdiction through a depository. [sentence as heard] What we must prevent is distortion of information, the spread of alarming news whose origin is unknown, and slander and defamation of honorable citizens. Consequently, we reject the rash charges made against Radio Continente by Hilarion Cardozo.

PEMEX DIRECTOR DISCUSSES OIL PRICES, MARKETING PLANS

PA181449Y Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 18 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Mexico--The price of oil will increase by 10 percent next year due to depreciation of the dollar, which prevents oil-producing countries from obtaining a just price, the Mexican Petroleum (PEMEX) general director has said. He was interviewed shortly after the Mexican president inaugurated the seminar "Conference on Business With Mexico," sponsored by the English paper FINANCIAL TIMES.

The PEMEX director gave assurances that this oil price hike will result in more income for the country. He added that next year, Mexico will export 46 billion pesos worth of oil to Europe and the United States and will increase its sales to the Far East in 1980. The official also noted that the loans which PEMEX has obtained do not endanger the firm. We are still very far from surpassing its ability to repay them, he noted. The PEMEX director added that negotiations on the sale of natural gas to the United States remain suspended but that this does not worry Mexico because we have an extensive domestic market to supply.

NEW OILFIELD DISCOVERED IN VERACRUZ STATE

PA200046Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2151 GMT 19 Nov 78 PA

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 19 Nov (AFP)--The Mexican petroleum state concern today announced the discovery of a new oilfield with reserves of 80 billion barrels of petroleum and 30 billion cubic feet of gas. It is located in the northern part of Veracruz State under the waters of Tamaiahua Lake, separated from the Atlantic Ocean by a narrow strip of land and other lands flooded in rainy seasons, and it covers 2,400 square kilometers.

The new field is very close to Chinontepec, a region dedicated to grazing and citrus trees. A few days ago another oilfield was discovered with reserves amounting to 100.8 billion barrels. The new field, which is still being prospected, extends to the Gulf of Mexico continental shelf, so its reserves could be much larger than what has been announced. With these two discoveries, Veracruz State has become the richest petroleum state in Mexico.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES REDUCTION IN INCOME TAXES

PA181242Y Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 18 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Beginning the first weeks in January, 90 percent of Mexican taxpayers will pay fewer taxes. [Words indistinct] and tax declarations will be submitted only by those who earn over 300,000 pesos annually.

The foregoing was announced by the finance secretary during a news conference. He also announced that a bill for tax reform to achieve these objectives will be sent to the Congress by the president. The secretary explained that the executive wishes in this manner to compensate for the sacrifice made by workers to help overcome the economic crisis which Mexico suffered after the peso was allowed to float. The presidential proposal has two basic objectives: to reduce income taxes and to apply taxes to personal income after deduction of a sum equivalent to the minimum wage in each area. This measure will benefit the middle and lower classes. The finance minister explained that the lower the worker's income, the greater the amount of income that will be deductible in order to (?reduce) the total tax burden.

COLUMNIST CRITICIZES U.S. STAND ON TREATY COMMITTEES

PA202300Y Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 20 Nov 78 p 4A PA

["Moyolandia" column: "Unavoidable Reply"]

[Text] In a series of articles this columnist disclosed that the Canal Zone authorities had, in an arbitrary and ill-willed manner, prohibited Panamanians who work for the canal company to serve on the committees and subcommittees in charge of implementation of the treaty or as advisers of the Panamanian government.

Besides being an affront to national dignity, the aforementioned was not in line with the spirit of the new relationship of partners in the canal enterprise which President Carter had promoted. I argued then that if the goals were the same--both countries seeking an efficient and productive administration of the Panama Canal--the zonians' attitude was a negation of the new relationship between Panama and the United States and of the concept of partners in a joint administration.

As a result of this series of articles, criticisms by Canal Zone labor organizations and the undeniable patriotic spirit of the national government, the Panamanian Foreign Ministry issued a protest note calling for clarification of the official position on the subject, since at that time there was only a ridiculous and absurd reply from the Panama Canal Company personnel chief to a letter from a group of Panamanian employees.

In talks held by this columnist with Panamanians, U.S. officers and civilians familiar with the issue, it has been learned that the tenor of a draft reply found strong opposition from the new U.S. ambassador, who since he formed part of the U.S. negotiating team knows firsthand of President Carter's feelings on the new relationship established by the treaties.

Nevertheless, the zonians' unyielding and reactionary spirit, which has spread to the governor and deputy governor, held way, and the issue has had to be referred to Washington in an effort to find an answer that would satisfy all sides.

However, time has passed, and so far one has not learned of any official reply to the Foreign Ministry note. Meanwhile, the meetings of the various subcommittees continue without the participation and advice of the Panamanians who can best cooperate with Panama.

I believe that I am fulfilling a patriotic duty by pointing out that Panama is treating this case with incomprehensible meekness. It is obvious that, in view of a lack of serious and firm pressure, the North Americans have chosen the well-known and usual path of postponing a solution to the problem indefinitely.

The attitude of not responding should be interpreted by our government as a lack of consideration and respect and, in these circumstances, the only suitable action is to suspend all talks on implementation of the treaty. We must recall that when General Torrijos once told negotiator Bunker not to return to Panama if he did not come with concrete solutions, his next trip became one of the most productive. That is the only language they understand.

The zonians' intransigent position regarding the advice of Panamanians to Panama is inadmissible and even less admissible since they (if I have not been misinformed) have incorporated foreigners in their implementation subcommittees.

Weakness by the Panamanian Government can only lead to new causes of conflict because our history is filled with similar events in which good faith and meekness of Panamanians have been treated as weakness. This has had disastrous results; later they will be even more regrettable.

PRESIDENT ROYO APPEALS FOR NATIONAL UNITY

PA192304Y Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 18 Nov 78 PA

[Text of 18 November speech by President Aristides Royo delivered during ceremony held at university regional center in Santiago, Veraguas--recorded]

[Text] A group of students came to my office early this week to invite me to the university regional center, and we gladly accepted the invitation. We consider it an honor that our first visit to Veraguas as president of the republic and of the government team which was installed on 11 October has been precisely to the university regional center to discuss educational matters, including also an explanation of development programs for Veraguas Province.

Victor Corrales Nunez, president of the Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives; Ricardo de la Espriella, vice president of the republic; members of the board of directors; governor; education minister; academic vice rector; public works minister; Social Security Fund director; Argelis de Vargas, distinguished host of the university regional center; distinguished government coworkers; gentlemen; students: No one seems to remember that today is a historic day, 18 November--a tragic day in Panama's history because on that day Bunau-Varilla and John Hay signed the Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty in Washington, a treaty that certainly no Panamanian signed, a treaty that could not be abolished, abrogated or eliminated. However, it was eliminated thanks to the people's effort, will and patriotic conscience in joining ranks behind their maximum leader Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera, to whom we must render a tribute of respect and admiration. [applause] He is the man who inspired our revolutionary process and who struggled to make possible the opportunities open to Panama today.

I think that in the years to come the future men of Panama will be the right ones to judge our country's history, which is going to include us all. I think they are going to have to divide it into different periods, into the period prior to 1977, before the Torrijos-Carter treaty, and the period that followed the treaty. Once the mission was completed with the ratification of the treaties, we all know that General Torrijos and his National Guard staff resolved to return to their barracks--this has been thoroughly explained--and the new period opened for our country. This is not an easy period, but somewhat different.

We have the new treaties. So what? What are we going to do? We no longer have the argument of the Hay-Bunau-Varrilla Treaty, which oppressed us because of its infamous conditions imposed on the Republic of Panama. Now we have new opportunities.

The first one was worked out extensively by the revolutionary government which assumed power in 1968. In the same manner and pace with which it was carrying out its international struggle for the liberation of our country, it was designing the structures which we will have to manage, organize and expand. The entire spectrum of works, attitudes, projects, the agrarian, peasant, educational, public works and health policies, were extensively carried out throughout our country in the past decade.

I reiterate that this is a new period which is going to need new positions on the various aspects of the nation's life, and we are firmly determined to tackle that period, to try to promote in our nation an atmosphere, a climate, of national unity for all Panamanians to feel that they have something to contribute, which should be a right, but also a duty. This is a right and duty of students, peasants, workers in general, of Panamanian professionals, businessmen, including merchants and industrialists. It means that we must plan policies which can bring about or result in active participation by all sectors comprising national unity. Therefore, a policy must be planned for each sector.

A new policy must be drafted for the building sector so that it will promote participation by the contractors in rebuilding the country and in its economic growth. Our persistent efforts in industrial and labor policy must create enthusiastic participation in this process. Naturally, this participation must favor investments in Panama without destroying or eliminating the legitimate conquests obtained in years of struggle by the labor, peasant and professional sectors.

It is therefore a matter of harmonizing the interests of the various sectors--be they political, economic or social--in order to attain this national unity so badly needed by our country. It must be a national unity that will allow us to confront the new tasks which this country must fulfill. It is a task of all Panamanians because the revolutionary process must serve all Panamanians. Therefore, we must all cooperate in these tasks without hatred of any kind. This is why we must take advantage of any opportunity, such as this one today, to appeal to all good Panamanians to respect the various powers. I made this appeal to the Colon corregimiento representatives in view of their rejecting the appointment of the governor for their province.

Appointing governors is a power of the executive according to the constitution. This very same appeal, but in a different sense, although in a related manner, must be made to the people of Chiriqui who are opposed now to the David mayor appointed by the corregimiento representatives. According to the constitution, the mayors are elected by the corregimiento representatives.

To the extent that Panamanian sectors respect the powers granted by the constitution and the law, to this same extent are we going to have a united country with a climate of social peace and coexistence. To the extent that interests, ambitions or fears--which are often baseless--disregard the interests of the country, to the extent that this happens, we shall not be contributing to national unity.

This does not mean that all measures taken by the government, workers and businessmen will be agreeable to all Panamanians. But here we have recourse to dialog, understanding, peace and words. We must avoid sectarianism. We must avoid the rejection of dialog and exchanges of ideas. This is why we should not be overly concerned if a corregimiento representative has expressed her ideas. This is also a process in which we must act, not by imposition, but by conviction.

This is a process in which, when we do not share an idea, our task--the task of all Panamanians--is in trying to convince and not to defeat. This is what is advisable in our new country so that all Panamanians [words indistinct].

I would also like to make an appeal on this occasion. We want national unity. Let no one think that the call for national unity means elimination of the freedom of expression or of opposition political parties or of persons who reject measures passed by the government. This does not mean that there is no room for objective or subjective criticism, as can happen. It means that there must be freedom of dissent. However, the right to dissent, or to speak out to criticize or oppose, must include a contribution to the nation. He who limits himself to criticizing, fighting and opposing for the sake of opposing is trying to divide the country and eliminate the essential values of the Panamanian nation. Those who do not believe in anything positive, those whose only contribution is the negation of everything, we ask only to leave us alone, which is also a way of helping.

PRESIDENT, INDUSTRIALISTS DISCUSS PROBLEMS

PA151804Y Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 14 Nov 78 pp 1, 11 PA

[Text] Presidential Palace--A variety of problems relative to the industrial sector were broadly discussed early this morning at a meeting-dialog attended by President Dr Aristides Royo and leaders of the Panamanian Industrialists Union [SIP].

President Royo stressed the need to promote a plan for industrial incentives with a view to creating new sources of work and increasing the exportation of national products in order to prevent the flight of foreign exchange.

The breakfast-dialog was attended by Vice President of the Republic Ricardo de la Espriella, Minister of Commerce and Industries Juan Jose Amado III, Minister of Planning and Economic Policy Gustavo Gonzalez, Minister of the Presidency Rogelio Fabrega Z. and Pedro Rognoni, general manager of the National Financial Corporation.

The SIP was represented by its president, Vicente Pascual, its first vice president, Ignacio Mallol, Treasurer Roberto Gonzalez, Secretary Antonio Ducreaux, Ralph de Lima, Alberto Vallarino III, Demetrio Calenkeris, Eligio Crespo, David Dayan, Dario Selles and Mario Rognoni.

SIP President Vicente Pascual made reference first of all to the implementation of an urgent industrial development plan that would respond to the national government's wishes to eliminate poverty by fostering the generation of sources of work for Panamanians.

In addition, the SIP representatives brought to the attention of the president the reestablishment of a National Labor Commission through which industrial development programs could be executed jointly by the business sector and the government.

In this regard, President Royo pointed out that from now on Minister of Labor and Social Welfare Oyden Ortega would personally participate in this commission in order to achieve better coordination at a high level.

For their part, the industrialists proposed the creation of an advisory council of the University of Panama which would be made up of business representatives. Their task would be to put education programs in the various schools in line with the needs of the nation's industrial sector.

A total revision of import taxes was also requested at the meeting. This would include the establishment of specific rules regarding the import tax restrictions on the incentive contracts the government grants to local industry.

They also discussed the possibility of creating a plan for promoting small- and medium-sized industry and the need to organize a promotion campaign aimed at getting the Panamanian consumer to prefer products produced in the nation.

Lastly, the SIP leaders agreed to continue these talks at the institutional level between private enterprise and the government.

CHIRIQUI, COLON OFFICIALS' APPOINTMENTS PROTESTED

PA162019Y Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1800 GMT 16 Nov 78 PA

[Excerpt] This morning the executive board of the Chiriqui Chamber of Commerce, headquartered in David, released a communique stating its decision to stop paying municipal taxes as a sign of protest against the David councilmen's appointment of Antonio Navarro as mayor of the city. Thirty-six hours after Navarro's mayoral appointment, some entities and institutions in that city have sent a telegram to President Dr Aristides Royo asking him to rescind Navarro's appointment. The telegram says that the signers expect the president to make a decision before 0700 next Monday. Otherwise, the Chamber of Commerce of David will call an indefinite lockout, closing the businesses affiliated to it.

Dr Blas Celis, assembly of representatives vice president, reported this morning that the Colon representatives did not carry out their functions yesterday at their respective municipal councils as set forth by law in protest against Antonio Yepes' appointment as governor of the province. Dr Celis said that the measure was adopted in the five districts which make up Colon Province. He added that the distinguished representatives from Colon will hold a meeting on Monday morning to coordinate the activities which they will undertake.

Strike Suspended Until Royo Meeting

PA210154Y Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 20 Nov 78 PA

[Excerpt] With the support of 14 of its directors, the Federation of Chambers of Commerce, Agriculture and Industry of the interior of Panama, with headquarters in Chiriqui, has decided to suspend the indefinite strike scheduled to begin today and to wait for the dialog it will hold with President Aristides Royo on 24 November in David. It indicated in a communique issued by Chiriqui Province Governor Alfredo Macharaviaya to lay aside private interests in favor of the province's well-being.

'POLITICAL CRISIS' SAID FACING ROYO GOVERNMENT

PA191417Y Panama City STAR AND HERALD in English 19 Nov 78 p 1 PA

[Text] A seething political crisis in two of the nation's largest cities could come to a head this week, thus posing a serious challenge to President Aristides Royo's authority as chief executive.

In David, merchants plan a general strike effective at 8 A.M. tomorrow, if Royo does not revoke the appointment of that city's newly elected Mayor Antonio Navarro.

Branded a communist by a David sector over the city's radio network, Navarro has denied being affiliated with any communist organization and has filed suit for defamation of character against his leading accusers.

Because Colon's 40 community representatives have refused to honor any list of candidates coming from Gov. Antonio Yepes de Leon--from which mayors are to be chosen--the Atlantic side's six districts were today the only ones of the nation's 64 without new mayors.

The Colon representatives are opposed to the Royo-appointed Yepes, and tomorrow plan an "important meeting" in city hall from which startling revelations should emanate.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION AGREEMENT--Panama and Romania have signed an educational, cultural and scientific cooperation agreement for the 1979 to 1981 period. The agreement was signed at the Panamanian Foreign Ministry by Panamanian Education Minister Gustavo Garcia de Paredes and the Romanian ambassador to Panama headquartered in Colombia, Dumitru Moianu. [Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 17 Nov 78 PA]

NEW JOURNALISTS UNION EXECUTIVES--Ruben Dario Murgas will be sworn in tonight as new secretary general of the Panamanian Journalists Union. Cesar Gomez Marin will be his deputy secretary general. [Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 13 Nov 78 pp 1, 24 PA]

COSTA RICA

NICARAGUA REPORTEDLY ISSUES THREE PROTEST NOTES

PA170205Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2218 GMT 16 Nov 78 PA

[Excerpt] San Jose, 16 Nov (LATIN)--The Nicaraguan Government has issued three new protests against the Costa Rican Government, charging the authorities of this country with tolerating the activities of the guerrillas of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN).

The publicity and press office of the Foreign Ministry reported today that the three protest notes are expected and that they "will be carefully studied and will receive due reply." According to ministry sources, the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry will reject the charges made in the three notes.

According to the official source, the Nicaraguan Government has again complained of new guerrilla attacks in towns in southern Nicaragua close to the Costa Rican border.

The Nicaraguan authorities claim that the guerrilla attacks were launched from Costa Rica. According to the Nicaraguan Government, the FSLN guerrillas attack and then return to Costa Rican territory, with the acquiescence of the Costa Rican Government.

EL SALVADOR

BORDER DISPUTE WITH HONDURAS IN EXPECTANT STATE

PA192208Y San Salvador Cadena Sonora in Spanish 0010 GMT 18 Nov 78 PA

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Foreign Minister Jose Antonio Rodriguez Porth said yesterday that our government and people have a strong political desire to solve our differences with Honduras and again strengthen our bonds of friendship and fraternity. He was referring to the progress made in the mediation, the last phase of direct talks which will begin early in 1979.

He added that he will again travel to Peru as part of the mediation agreement for a preparatory meeting to deliver the last document which is known as [word indistinct]. At the same meeting, which will also be attended by Honduran Vice Foreign Minister Jose Ramos Hernandez, they will also discuss the initiation of this phase, which will be highlighted by the delivery of the [words indistinct], said the official.

TERRORIST GROUP MURDERS SAN JOSE LAS FLORES MAYOR

PA192207Y San Salvador Cadena Sonora in Spanish 0010 GMT 18 Nov 78 PA

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] The mayor of San Jose las Flores, Chalatenango Department, has been fatally shot by the self-styled Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces. Authorities in that town said that he was near his home in the center of town when he was attacked by four individuals, including a woman, who arrived in a car, stepped out and fired on Jose Arnulfo Bires. He died instantly from the bullet wounds. The attackers walked to the body, placed a flag of the terrorist organization on it and fled.

BOMBS LEAVE INTERNATIONAL FAIR IN DARKNESS

PA181225Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0235 GMT 18 Nov 78 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 17 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Members of the illegal Revolutionary People's Army (ERP) today exploded four bombs in the Mascota powerplant located on this city's west side. The explosions left large areas of the city in darkness.

Extremists placed five bombs, but only four exploded, leaving many neighborhoods in darkness. The lights also went out in the site of the eighth El Salvador international fair. At the moment of the terrorist action, thousands of persons were in various commercial, industrial and folklore pavillions. The manager of the world fair, Manuel de J. Rivas Rodriguez, ordered the visitors to leave the site. Last week, the same extremist group placed many bombs in the Salvadoran capital.

The San Salvador Power Company is making great efforts to reestablish the power supply in the city's west side, but is facing great difficulties due to the severe damage done to the powerplant. No victims have been reported. The police deactivated the bomb that failed to explode.

FPL ATTACKS POLICE STATION, RESTAURANT

PA171746Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1701 GMT 17 Nov 78 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 17 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Powerful bombs exploded today at the finance police [La policia de hacienda] office in Metapan, 111 km west of this capital, and in one of the "McDonald's" in San Salvador. In the McDonald's incident, the clandestine Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces (FPL) claimed credit for the attack in a communique which they distributed to some of the news media. The FPL explained that they called the action "war on Yankee imperialism" and criticized the working conditions of Salvadoran workers.

The FPL also claimed responsibility for the deaths of industrialist Roberto Saade Hanania and a justice of the peace in Tecoluca, the machinegunning of Magistrate Ricardo Avila Moreira, who was unharmed, and other attacks.

The bomb destroyed a good part of the McDonald's building located on "Boulevard de los Heroes" in northeastern San Salvador. Other devices placed by subversive groups have exploded there before. At the finance police office in Metapan the only damage was to part of a wall, doors and windows of the building.

Last Saturday the FPL planted bombs aboard three helicopters on an estate in the jurisdiction of San Miguel, 138 km east of this capital.

HONDURAS

TRIBUNAL REJECTS REGISTRATION OF CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS

PA190118Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1529 GMT 18 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 18 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Although the Christian Democratic Party had already been recognized by the National Electoral Tribunal, its registration as a political party was rejected last night when a tribunal member challenged the registration. The challenge was presented by Elias J. Calix, a delegate for the National Party--one of the two traditional parties--on the grounds that the Christian Democrats receive money from foreign institutions, which contradicts constitutional and electoral precepts.

Votes against the registration of the Christian Democratic Party and in favor of an investigation into the matter were cast by the National Party, Virgilio Galvez, representative of the state and president of the tribunal, and the representative of the National Innovation and Unity Party.

Calix presented letters and documents which indicate that organizations in the FRG, the Netherlands, Venezuela and the United States have donated funds to institutions and programs which are believed to be connected to the Christian Democratic Party since their leaders have declared themselves to be Christian Democrats.

So far there has been no response from the Christian Democrats. They are meeting in a permanent session to prepare their response, since some of the 10,000 signatures and other documents presented with their application are also being questioned.

NICARAGUA

TENSION MOUNTS AS FAO DEADLINE APPROACHES

PA2101152 Paris AFP in Spanish 1831 GMT 20 Nov 78 PA

[By special AFP correspondent Beatrix Denis]

[Text] Managua, 20 Nov (AFP)--The imminent expiration of the deadline given by the opposition to President Anastasio Somoza to give up power and the prospect of failure of the international mediating commission's efforts have increased tension in Nicaragua, it was noted today. The situation worsened today when the Union of Nicaraguan Workers [CTN] announced its withdrawal from the Broad Opposition Front [FAO] because the FAO "fell into the trap of the foreign mediators and is prepared to make a deal with General Somoza," according to a CTN spokesman.

This increased to 7 the number of parties which have withdrawn from the FAO, which was initially composed of 16 groups, because they believe that continuing the negotiations with Somoza's government is "falling into its game." Socrates Flores, secretary general of the Independent Liberal Party, said that his party rejects any kind of agreement with General Somoza. He opposes a plebiscite as proposed by the Nicaraguan president, whom he accused of not really having made any proposal and of being determined to sell "the word 'plebiscite'" to national and international public opinion. Flores added that his party also considers tomorrow the deadline for Somoza to relinquish power and leave the country with his family.

The Conservative Party, which until recently shared the government headed by Anastasio Somoza as the only legal opposition minority, also rejected any idea of an agreement with the regime. "This time we will not play into Somoza's hands," said one of its members.

Meanwhile, the members of the tripartite commission composed of the United States, Guatemala and the Dominican Republic met for the first time on Sunday with the political coordinating commission of the FAO without reaching any agreement, according to well-informed sources. Another meeting between the FAO and the mediating commission was planned for today.

Despite the tension which exists in the country, the capital appeared to be calm. However, reports from Granada, a city of 50,000 inhabitants 50 km east of Managua, indicated that 3 persons were killed, including a 4-year-old girl, in a confrontation between civilians and soldiers. Also [words indistinct] Sandinist Liberation Front forces occupied a broadcasting station in Jinotepe this weekend but, for fear of reprisals from the guerrillas, its employees did not immediately report the incident to the authorities. The employees were subsequently arrested by the authorities.

INTERNATIONAL RESPECT FOR NONINTERVENTION PRINCIPLE DEMANDED

PA201724Y Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1255 GMT 20 Nov 78 PA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Nicaragua demands true respect for the free will of our people. For this reason, Nicaragua stands up before the world to demand respect for the principle of nonintervention. This is why Nicaragua believes in a different political solution to our political problem, a new political solution that, overcoming pretexts of alleged coercion and deceit, may satisfy all political groups and parties and renew world confidence in the firm, gradual and progressive development of our democratic way of living.

There is more than enough evidence to show that Nicaragua's political problem intertwines with the future of democracy in America. This is a problem that has become known to the world and one that gives many opportunities to insult and to curse to ridiculous extremes, to write articles that lead to speculation, to revive events that World War II left unresolved, and to create an awareness of the ignorance about the true situation. [sentence as heard] It is also a problem that reveals the unawareness that characterizes the U.S. Government, which instead of demanding compliance with treaties and respect for human rights from the infamous communist world, has echoed, and apparently supports, the concerted attacks of Moscow, Havana and Caracas against a traditionally friendly country that has proven its friendship. Regardless of what is said or argued, it is impossible to think that the pressure tactics and the slander campaigns unjustly directed against a given government do not seriously and directly affect the people ruled by the government. That is an old and obsolete method, which far from satisfying the popular needs of today, only promotes resentment.

SANDINIST ROBBERIES INCREASE; FSLN COMMUNIQUE QUOTED

PA202156Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1659 GMT 20 Nov 78 PA

[By Eduardo Romero]

[Excerpts] Managua, 20 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--"Don't move. We are going to recover the people's money," an adolescent shouts while he points a gun at a bus driver. "Ladies and gentlemen: This is a Sandinist attack and the money will be used in the people's struggle against the dictatorship," another young man, about 18, wearing dark glasses, said while moving inside the bus. This action, a very common occurrence in recent months in Nicaragua, took place last night on board a bus of city line No 5, in Las Brisas sector, western Managua. Sitting behind the busdriver, an ACAN-EFE correspondent was an eyewitness, for the second time, of a Sandinist attack and received from one of the Sandinists communique No 8 of the Proletarian faction of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN]. The two young men then jumped off the vehicle and escaped with the driver's wooden box containing the money of a day's work; about 400 cordobas, equivalent to $57.

"Down With the International Mediating Commission," "Yes to the 'FSLN' Government," "No to the 'Broad Opposition Front-Nationalist Liberal Party' Government" are the titles of the pamphlet which has a picture of Gen Augusto Cesar Sandino, the rebel who fought against the American occupation of Nicaragua during the 1930's.

What is the FSLN government? The communique defines it as a government of the poor. It would have its own revolutionary constitution and would be based on "expropriation of imperialism's and Somozism's property and nationalization of industries, with full participation of the masses."

FURTHER REPORT ON CUBA-SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE COMMUNIQUE

PA171953Y Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 17 Nov 78 PA

[Excerpt] Cuba and Sao Tome and Principe have reiterated their solidarity with the Latin American peoples' struggle against imperialist domination and tyrannical regimes, particularly stressing the Nicaraguan people's heroic struggle under the leadership of their revolutionary vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front. This is stated in a joint communique signed in this capital at the end of the official visit made by the delegation led by Manuel Pinto da Costa, president of the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe.

The two parties also reiterated that they will struggle firmly in order to foil all attempts aimed at dividing the nonalined countries' movement or at altering its anti-imperialist, antineocolonialist and antiracist principles.

Cuba and Sao Tome and Principe also expressed in the communique their irreversible support for the just struggles of the peoples of Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa which are aimed at achieving independence and social progress. They also stressed their support for the Saharan people's struggle for independence and expressed their solidarity with the heroic people of Vietnam in their struggle to guarantee their sovereignty and territorial integrity as well as their social and economic progress.

The joint communique rejects any Mideast agreement that does not take into consideration the legitimate interests of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples. It then underscores the importance of unity among the progressive Arab states in confronting the collusion among imperialism, Arab reaction and Zionism.

Cuba and Sao Tome and Principe congratulated each other for the advances of their respective peoples and stated their desire to expand the fraternal ties between them on the basis of proletarian internationalism and the common ideals of peace and social progress.

They also stressed that the changes in the correlation of world forces in favor of socialism, national independence and social progress permit advance of the struggle for national liberation throughout the world, as is the case in Africa.

Additional Details

FL171944Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 17 Nov 78 FL

[Text] A Cuba-Sao Tome joint communique was released on the occasion of the visit to Cuba by a delegation of the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, headed by President Dr Manuel Pinto da Costa. The delegation came in response to an invitation from our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC and president of the Councils of State and Ministers.

The communique covers the stay by President Pinto da Costa and his delegation in our country, including the official talks held by the two sides. Bilateral relations between Cuba and Sao Tome and Principe and the prospects for development; international problems and peoples' national liberation struggles, especially in Africa and Latin America, were studied during the meeting.

The Sao Tome delegation expressed its thanks for the demonstrations of friendship and solidarity received during the visit and rejected the slander campaigns by imperialism and the other reactionary forces as well as the threats against Cuba.

It highly praised our country's internationalist position and the aid provided to the Sao Tome and Principe revolution for reconstruction tasks. It condemned the blockade which was imposed and maintained by the United States against Cuba. And it firmly supported the Cuban demand that the territory illegally occupied by the North American naval base at Guantanamo, which is being held against the Cuban people's will, be returned to it.

The Cuban side expressed its recognition and admiration of the struggle maintained by the people of Sao Tome to free themselves from the Portuguese colonial yoke and their successes since gaining independence.

The two sides expressed their determination to increase and strengthen the friendship which unites the two peoples, the relations of cooperation and the fraternal ties based on the principles of internationalism, and the ideals of peace and social progress. They reiterated their support for the frontline countries and for the struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa. They condemned the imperialist attempts to divide the African peoples by stirring up national antagonisms, border disputes and ethnic problems.

Cuba and Sao Tome and Principe reiterated their solidarity with Vietnam, they condemned the existence of military bases in the Indian Ocean and they expressed their concern over the tense situation in the Middle East. After reaffirming support for the peoples of Puerto Rico and others struggling for their liberation and independence in America and in other places in the world, they stated their determination to combat all attempts to divide the nonalined countries movement, and for the success of the sixth summit which will be held in Cuba in 1979.

Sao Tome President Manuel Pinto da Costa invited Fidel to visit his country. This was accepted with satisfaction. The date of the visit will be set later.

NUCLEAR ENERGY OBJECTIVES NOTED BY OFFICIAL

FL201516Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1353 GMT 20 Nov 78 FL

[Text] We expect that during this meeting the participation and cooperation of each of the CEMA member countries in our accelerated plan of development of science and technology for the peaceful use of nuclear energy will be defined with greater detail, stated Dr Rene Cardenas, head of the Cuban delegation, when he referred to the importance that the 35th meeting of the CEMA permanent commission on nuclear energy has for our country. The meeting will begin tomorrow at the Havana Libre Hotel.

The socio-economic objectives being pursued with the introduction of nuclear technology, both in the production of energy and its application in agriculture, industry, medicine, among many branches, must march together with the development of a firm scientific and technical foundation. It is a very complex activity, Dr Cardenas added, which requires major installations and highly qualified cadres.

The delegations of the Soviet Union, the GDR, Czechoslovakia and Poland have arrived in our country in the past few hours to participate in the 35th meeting of the CEMA permanent commission for the peaceful use of nuclear energy. The delegations of (Interatomergo) [expansion unknown] and (Interatomis Pruns) [expansion unknown], which are international economic organizations related to the activity in different spheres, and representatives of the CEMA Secretariat have already arrived in our country. The delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania are expected today, according to an announcement made at the main offices of the event, located at the Havana Libre Hotel. The meeting is scheduled to begin tomorrow, Tuesday. There are two important ways for peaceful use of nuclear energy. One of them is the generation of electricity with nuclear power plants, Dr Cardenas pointed out.

It is evident that nuclear energy is the most advantageous for many countries because one kw of that fuel generates the same amount of heat that the one generated by 35 tons of petroleum. [as heard] The other way is the application of nuclear technology and methods and radioactive isotopes in the mining industry, agriculture, medicine, industry and science in general. In our country's mining industry, Cardenas said, the first steps have been taken to introduce nuclear energy to improve the process as well as in the conservation of foodstuffs with irradiation.

MILIAN CASTRO VISITS CIEGO DE AVILA LIVESTOCK ENTERPRISE

FL180032Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Nov 78 FL

[Text] PCC Central Committee Politburo member Arnaldo Milian Castro has visited various installations of the Turiguano livestock enterprise in Ciego de Avila, where he chatted with workers and expressed interest in different aspects of the cattle industry's development. During his tour Milian was accompanied by Rafael Valdes, first secretary of the party in the province, as well as other leaders of the party and the enterprise. The party leader urged the enterprise's workers to struggle for attaining litters in 80 percent of the herds and reducing the mortality rate of calves to 2 percent. Later in the day Milian visited the El Mamabi tuber enterpirse, where he also chatted with workers at the main offices.

FARM PROTOCOL SIGNED IN HAVANA WITH FRANCE

FL172219Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2140 GMT 17 Nov 78 FL

[Text] The main objectives of farming cooperation between our country and France were agreed upon today in Havana City by the signing of a protocol between the Ministry of Agriculture and the French national institute of agronomical research. Included among the agreements are carrying out research in the fields of cattle and agriculture, along with training Cuban specialists in the field of production.

AGREEMENT REACHED WITH HUNGARY ON TRADE

FL172159Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2105 GMT 17 Nov 78 FL

[Text] The foreign trade vice ministers of Cuba and Hungary, Manuel Estefania and Jeno Tordai, have signed in Havana the trade protocol between the two countries for 1979. The trade convention foresees an increase of 10 percent in the volume of trade in relation to the present year, 1978. Attending the protocol ceremony were, among others, Marcelo Fernandez Font, member of the PCC Central Committee and minister of foreign trade; Ernesto Melendez, vice president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation; and Hungarian Ambassador to Cuba Jeno Jakus.

The document concludes the negotiations which have been taking place in Havana between Cuba and Hungary in the field of trade, which took place in a cordial atmosphere.

Through the trade protocol signed by Cuba and Hungary, our country will export sugar, sintered nickel, chrome, ethyl alcohol, honey, rum, citrus and tobacco, among other products, to that nation.

For its part Hungary will send Cuba machinery, equipment, food, medicines and pharmaceutical raw materials, stainless steel sheets, aluminum products, textiles and chemicals as the basic items.

The signing of the protocol noted the growing trade between the two countries and the friendship which unites its two peoples. During his stay in Cuba, Hungarian Foreign Trade Vice Minister Jeno Tordai was received by Foreign Trade Minister Marcelo Fernandez and by Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation.

CDR LEADER ADDRESSES CONFERENCE IN BERLIN

FL171639Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1611 GMT 17 Nov 78 FL

[Text] Jose Antonio Gell Noa, member of the national directorate executive secretariat of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR] of our nation, has stated that peace, which is the constant desire of the peoples, is a daily work objective of the socialist countries. In his presentation at the third conference of the national fronts of socialist countries, which is meeting in Berlin, GDR, Gell Noa pointed out that the principle of renouncing war as a way of solving disputes is the wish of all peoples. He also said that Cuba is working for peace and gives its unlimited support to the cause of general and total disarmament, taking into account the peoples' legitimate rights to defend themselves. The CDR leader stated that Cuba is a country which believes in the need for peace among all peoples of the world, and to prevent war and the arms race.

Meeting With GDR Leader

FL181954Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1915 GMT 18 Nov 78 FL

[Text] Jose Antonio Gell Noa, member of the executive secretariat of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution--CDR--today has met with Werner Kirchhoff, vice president of the GDR national front. The meeting dealt with aspects of relations between the two organizations of Cuba and the GDR. The PRENSA LATINA reports state that the results were labeled as very positive.

GOVERNMENT SUPPORTS INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON WOMEN

FL181359Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 18 Nov 78 FL

[Text] At the United Nations, Cuba, which is a member of the preparatory committee, repeated its support for holding the international conference on women in 1980. The Cuban representative to the commission on social, humanitarian and cultural affairs, Nancy Ruiz, stated that at present Cuba is lending its support to the regional action program which was approved in Havana in 1977, under the auspices of the Economic Commission for Latin America--ECLA. She emphasized that this action plan, dealing with the integration of women into the development of Latin America, is a fundamental guide to make advances in the tasks of incorporating women into all fields of human activity and to achieve firm steps in their struggle for equality.

The Cuban representative pointed to the special attention given by the revolutionary government to women in Cuba. She stressed that an example of this is the recently created committee dealing with children and women's affairs, which was created at the highest governmental level, which is the National Assembly.

COMMUNICATIONS, ECONOMIC ORDER DISCUSSED AT UNESCO

FL202243Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2002 GMT 20 Nov 78 FL

[Text] Today at the UNESCO meeting Cuba stated that the new international economic order and that of world wide information constitute vital objectives of all underdeveloped and developing countries.

This is what Cuban delegate Enrique Gonzalez Manet stated at the culture and communications commission in his presentation today at the 20th UNESCO general conference. Gonzalez Manet spoke at the fourth commission, which is debating points dealing with circulation of information and international political and infrastructural exchanges in the field of communication.

The Cuban presentation was favorably received by several delegations which praised the format in which the difficult topic of transnational information companies was treated.

Enrique Gonzalez Manet, Cuban representative to the UNESCO culture and communications commission, denounced at this forum the cultural and informational expansion programs of the developed capitalist countries. It is a denunciation based on the fact that they sell their image and models of life through their apologists, the vast and powerful networks. He also referred to the known instruments of propaganda such as Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe and stated that they are financed by the U.S. CIA and directed at ideological subversion. The Cuban representative also recalled at the UNESCO meeting that that organization's yearly statistics book shows that the highly developed capitalist countries control 65 percent of all mass media.

CEMA SCIENTIFIC TRAINING PROTOCOL CONCLUDED

FL202324Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 20 Nov 78 FL

[Text] The 11th meeting of the CEMA standing working committee on training and improving the level of scientific cadres concluded today in Havana City with the signing of a protocol. The document was signed by representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, the USSR and Czechoslovakia. Important agreements resulted from the meeting dealing with increasing [word indistinct] cooperation in the field of training scientific cadres of CEMA country members and on training Cuban specialists to comply with the plan for accelerated development of science and technology in the Republic of Cuba.

U.S. LAWYERS MEET WITH SANTIAGO DE CUBA CDR MEMBERS

FL202058Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1914 GMT 20 Nov 78 FL

[Text] A delegation from the U.S. lawyers organization has met with members of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR] directorate of Group No 2 of Zone No 94 in Santiago de Cuba. The North American delegation was interested in the operations and structure of the CDR organization and the tasks carried out by its members in the economic, political and social fields. (Wilbien la Bandeira), vice coordinator of the CDR in Santiago de Cuba municipality, in explaining the objectives of the work done by the organization stated that its main function is revolutionary vigilance and contributing to the development of the revolution on all fronts. The U.S. delegation is in our country at the invitation of the Cuban Institute of Friendship with the Peoples. The organization they represent maintains a position in support of and solidarity with the Cuban revolution.

PUBLISHING PROTOCOL WITH USSR ANNOUNCED

FL202253Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2219 GMT 20 Nov 78 FL

[Text] Flash! With the attendance of Armando Hart Davalos, member of the PCC Politburo and minister of culture, a Cuban-Soviet cooperation protocol in the publishing field has just been signed at the Culture Ministry. Signing for the Soviet side was Vasiliy Yezhkov, of the State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade under the USSR Council of Ministers; for the Cuban side, Rolando Rodriguez, vice minister of culture.

ALGERIAN AMBASSADOR HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

FL201321Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Nov 78 FL

[Text] Bachir Ould-Rouis, ambassador of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, has held a press conference at the Free Algeria sugar mill in Las Tunas on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the start of the revolution in that Arab country of the northern part of Africa. Outlining the principal socio-economic reforms experienced by his country after achieving liberation, the diplomat stated that the three fundamental factors on which the Algerian revolutionary process was based after the triumph were industrial development, raising cultural level of the great masses and the agrarian revolution.

FLAVIO BRAVO ADDRESSES MATANZAS INDUSTRIAL MEETING

FL201236Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 Nov 78 FL

[Text] The development attained by the country's local industries and the possibility they have for becoming an important factor in the national economy were some of the aspects referred to by Flavio Bravo, vice president of the Council of Ministers and member of the PCC Central Committee, in Matanzas. In his closing remarks at the first national plenary session of industries, the leader noted that the Cuban revolution had shown concern for that activity from the very first moments and that now, with the institutional reforms and the system of management and planning of the economy, the conditions have been created for greater development.

Flavio Bravo stressed the role that industries could play in satisfying the needs of the population and the economic importance of using surpluses of large factories as well as the labor reserves contributed by thousands of housewives and retirees through the system of work at home. The plenary session began last Friday at the Rene Fraga teacher training school in Matanzas. During the event 160 delegates from all parts of the country, grouped into commissions, examined the guidelines established by the government for that type of activity and exchanged experiences. It was also announced that the sum total of industrial production will exceed 60 million pesos this year.

Among other points, the adopted general resolution proposes that similar plenary sessions be held every year in those provinces which make high achievements in that economic branch.

PEREZ HERRERO CLOSES PCC SCHOOL SEMINAR

FL202314Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 20 Nov 78 FL

[Text] Antonio Perez Herrero, member of the PCC Secretariat, has closed the first national seminar for directors of political-ideological training centers, an event which had been taking place since last Wednesday at the Nico Lopez national party school. Perez Herrero stated that these centers are called on to fulfill a greater and greater role in adequately training [words indistinct] Marxist-Leninist of the party militants. He stated that to the degree that party cadres and militants go into depth in studying the ideology indicated by the working class, they can understand with greater certainty [words indistinct] for correctly solving daily practical problems.

GUYANA

CUBA MAY BECOME PURCHASER OF CALCINED BAUXITE

PA162257Y Paris AFP in English 2129 GMT 16 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 16 Nov (AFP)--Cuba may buy calcined bauxite from Guyana for use in its developing refractory industries, it was learned here today.

Minister of Economic Development Desmond Hoyte, disclosing this, said that Cuba had already made studies of Guyana's calcined bauxite.

Guyana produced 709,033 tons of calcined refractory grade bauxite last year.

The only other socialist state buying calcined bauxite from this country is East Germany.

JAMAICA

TWO MORE TERRORISTS KILLED BY POLICE

FL191650Y Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 16 Nov 78 pp 1, 2 FL

[Excerpt] Two other members of the terrorist gang being hunted by the police in St Ann have died, bringing to three the number slain by the police since Sunday night.

Oswald Murray, who was on the police most wanted list, died in hospital on Wednesday from gunshot wounds sustained earlier in the day and Roy Davis of March Pen Road, Spanish Town, was shot dead by a police party in the Moneague area shortly after noon yesterday.

Murray, otherwise called Jonathan, Emmanuel and Johnny, was wounded in police operations in the Walkerswood area Tuesday morning and identified himself then as Clifton Morris of Arlene Gardens, Kingston. But he has since been positively identified by his finger-prints.

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

BRAZIL TO TRAIN FISHERY EXTENTION OFFICIALS

FL161645Y Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 10 Nov 78 p 3 FL

[Excerpt] Nationals of Trinidad and Tobago will be trained soon in Brazil to become fishery extension officers.

The courses, in all aspects of the seafood industry, will be Brazil's contribution to the joint bilateral venture fishing pact signed earlier this year at Brasilia.

Experts from the Ministry of Agriculture in Brazil visited the major fishing districts during the past week to get a first-hand account of the local million-dollar industry, and to determine in what way they could offer assistance.

Brazil is the leading exporter of seafood in Latin America, with lobster, shrimp and groundfish heading the list. Several years ago the country declared a 200-mile territorial zone, claiming most of the fishing grounds in the South Atlantic.

There are two fishery universities--one at Recife and the other at Fortaleza--where personnel from the seafood industry and the merchant navy are trained.